

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2523

## DEMOCRATS IN LINE

### Supervisor Ticket Nominated Last Night.

Testa, at Large, McCarthy and Harvey for Districts.

New Platform is Adopted Without a Bryan Plank—Ashford Raises Question.

The spirit of Tom Jefferson and Tammany pervaded the council of Democrats in the Waverley wigwam last night. It was a good old-time meeting of the untainted. A big crowd of the followers of Jefferson were present.

A new platform with the usual Bryan plank eliminated, was adopted, and a Supervisor's ticket nominated, as follows:

Fourth District—Col. C. J. McCarthy.  
Fifth District—Frank Harvey.  
At Large—F. J. Testa.

Fred. Turrill of the Democratic Central Committee brought the unwashed to order and stated at once that the Central Committee after thoroughly canvassing the political situation, had decided that if the Democrats nominated for Supervisors, one candidate in the Fourth District, one candidate in the Fifth District, and one at large, the Democrats would stand an excellent chance for getting all three men elected.

C. W. Ashford wanted to know the committee's reasons for outlining the campaign in this wise. He advocated nominating two Supervisors in the Fourth District and two at large.

"I don't think the Home Rulers have a ghost of a chance east (Waikiki) of Nuuanu street," he said, "and I think they would be willing to adopt any suggestions of the Democratic party to help them out of the slough in the Fourth District. I don't think the Home Rule party should object to this. There is to be no fusion, as such, of Democrats and Home Rulers. I personally, would not be favorable to it. It is not necessary. It will be sufficient if our party shall make up a party ticket, depending on the Home Rulers to support it. If we don't try to hog the whole business, we may get the whole Home Rule support. I don't see why we should not have as good a show with two men in the Fourth District as one. We ought to say to them, as a general understanding, that they (Home Rulers) don't do anything in the Fourth and we won't do anything in the Fifth. We are all opposed to the Republicans. If the Home Rulers will not meet our views it will mean a Republican Board of Supervisors. I would like to see the four candidates in the field."

Mr. Ashford then proceeded to state that there were certain sections of the election law which led him to believe that the Fourth Representative District was not entitled to two Supervisors, and two in the Fifth Representative District. The County Act had provided five representative districts for Oahu and he thought the legislature had made a grand mistake in its intentions and failed to carry them out. He believed that body meant to assign two to the Fourth Representative District, but assigned them to the Fourth District instead, and the same was true for the other district.

"I think there will be litigation over the matter," he added. "The impression seems to have gone abroad that I presume it will go to the polls as two for each district, when the framers of the act really meant to apply them to the representative districts."

"If our own candidates are elected we need not raise the question, but if the others are elected then we will certainly raise any objection."

Col. McCarthy said that one of the arguments of the committee in putting out only three candidates was that certain Republicans were disgruntled over the nominations of Hecking and Gilman, and if the Democrats put up one candidate in the Fourth District, there was a likelihood that these disgruntled Republicans would support such Democratic nominee, thereby strengthening his chances for election.

Mr. Ashford's motion was voted down by a large majority and the Democrats agreed to go into the field with but three men.

Dr. Noblitt moved that the perma-

nent chairman, Fred. Turrill, appoint a committee of five to draft a platform. The party should not go before the public nor permit nominations until the party had a platform. If they did not do so, the opposition papers would say they were out for the long green and all the offices. McGonagle moved to reaffirm the last regular Democratic platform. But when some one said, "Kansas City," the motion was lost. Col. McCarthy moved for a short, concise platform, and the following committee was appointed: Dr. Noblitt, Col. McCarthy, W. C. Wilder, R. H. Trent and J. H. Flynn. The platform was prepared in fifteen minutes as follows:

**DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.**  
Whereas, the Democratic party has always been the party of the people, which stands for good government, national, state and county government of the people, for the people and by the people, and

Whereas, in the Territory of Hawaii, county government is now about to be introduced for the first time, and it is important that it be started on only the best principles, with a view of promoting the greatest good of the greatest number:

Now, therefore, the Democratic party of the Territory of Hawaii in mass meeting assembled, declares in favor of an honest and capable administration of county affairs, and pledges itself to promote and perpetuate the great principles so successfully championed by its noble founders.

The Democratic party of Hawaii believes that the patronage of the government should be bestowed only on citizens of the Territory, or those eligible to become such, and we pledge ourselves to support citizen labor on all county public works.

The Democratic party pledges itself to stand for the good of the common people against all aggressors of monopolistic greed and corruption, and to strive to make of the county government of Oahu, a model of honesty and efficiency that will continue to demonstrate its right to the high esteem it has always held in the hearts and minds of lovers of good government everywhere.

W. S. NOBLITT,  
Chairman.

The platform was adopted.

**THE CANDIDATES.**  
Larry Dee nominated Col. McCarthy for supervisor for the Fourth district, and he was elected unanimously, amid cheers. Col. McCarthy was called upon for a speech. He thanked the Democrats. He knew he had a hard fight before him. The party had little wealth but if he had the unanimous support of the Democrats and friends on the outside he felt he would succeed.

Tom Lucas nominated Frank Harvey for supervisor in the Fifth district, and he was duly elected.

Mr. Harvey thanked his fellow Democrats for the honor conferred upon him. He stated he had just received word from the Home Rulers that they would not endorse him as supervisor in the Fifth, and he preferred to run as supervisor at large. C. W. Ashford put in nomination E. A. McInerney, a man who had been identified with the business community, and he believed he would receive the support of business interests.

Harry Juen nominated C. W. Ashford.

J. McGuire nominated F. J. Testa. The balloting resulted as follows:  
E. A. McInerney—19.  
F. J. Testa—18.  
C. W. Ashford—10.  
Scattering—3.

C. W. Ashford was dropped out of the contest, and a second ballot was taken on the two remaining candidates as follows:  
E. A. McInerney—19.  
F. J. Testa—29.

Upon motion of C. W. Ashford, the nomination of Testa was made unanimous.

Testa, sans coat, thanked the Democrats. He said he believed if elected, he would do his best.

C. W. Ashford facetiously moved to nominate a Governor, and himself nominated Sanford B. Dole.

## CHINATOWN BLOCK STARTED TO BURN

The big block of new wooden buildings, the home of many hundred Chinese and Japanese, bounded by River, Hotel and Pauahi streets, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire just after midnight.

A negro, who is employed as watchman of the Winston buildings, in making his rounds, found the wall of one of the buildings in the rear from River street burning fiercely and giving off a great mass of dense smoke. He rang in an alarm and Chinese threw buckets of water on the flames and quenched them before the arrival of the department. Then it was found that the wall of one corner of the building, starting at a point about three feet above the ground and continuing up about six feet, had been badly scorched. There was no evidence of fire near the base of the wall. Beneath there were two empty kerosene oil tins. The theory was advanced last night that some one had thrown oil on the side of the building and then set it ablaze, but early discovery prevented what might have proved a very serious fire.

After the engines arrived hundreds of men and women, the latter very scantily attired, packed the streets all around the threatened block.

## THE PARTY PURIFIED

Boyd, Kumalae and Chas. Wilcox Get Out.

Boyd Said He Was Forced to Go.

Charley Booth of Pauoa Water Fame Also Joins the Home Rule Party.

**PLEDGE.**  
"I am a Republican and hereby pledge myself to support and vote for the Republican ticket, which may be nominated by this convention, and if elected will during my term of office support the Republican Party and its platform."

JAMES H. BOYD.  
The above is the pledge which James H. Boyd was required to sign before he was permitted to become a candidate before the County Convention for supervisor. Now Boyd, with four or five other Home Rulers who have been posing as Republicans for office only,

have left the Republican party and joined that of the Home Rulers. Jonah Kumalae, Representative from the Fourth District, Chas. Wilcox, who always posed as a staunch Republican (for revenue only), D. H. Kahaullo of Maui, who shared in the perquisites distributed by Republican members of the Legislature and C. W. Booth of Pauoa water fame have all joined the Home Rule party and expect nominations for various offices from that body.

"Jimmie" Boyd lays his defection from the Republican party to newspaper attacks and lack of appreciation by the Republican party.

Kumalae says he has quit the party because the House failed to elect him speaker. Both Home Rulers expect to run for supervisor. They did not discover the faults of the Republican party until their efforts to secure nominations for supervisor were nipped in the bud, and so both have gone over to the party which is not quite so particular as to the qualifications and party standing of its nominees. Wilcox is to run for auditor, and Booth also wants a nomination as supervisor.

Among some Home Rulers it is said there will be opposition to giving Boyd the nomination. They claim that he owed his position as Superintendent of Public Works to the Home Rule legislature and that he then turned around and distributed some of the best jobs among Republicans. The pledge which Boyd signed to support the nominees of the Republican party is missing from the records of the clerk. Boyd is said to have made the statement that he signed the pledge but tore the paper to pieces when deprived of the nomination.

Republicans generally are pleased over the declared alignment of Boyd and Kumalae with the Home Rulers. It has always been felt more or less that both men were working secretly in the camp of the enemy, and the Republicans are pleased now that they are sure of it.

(Continued on Page 5.)

## THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL ADOPTS THE EUROPEAN PLAN

THE CHANGE GOES INTO EFFECT OCT. 1ST.  
AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

For some days past it has been generally understood that the management of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel were about to adopt what is known in hotel parlance as "the European plan," in lieu of the American plan, but as no announcement had been made up to yesterday, a representative of this paper waited upon Col. George Macfarlane, one of the directors of the Company, to ascertain just what had been decided on concerning this well known hostelry.

"Yes," said Mr. Macfarlane, in answer to our inquiry, "we have been engaged in perfecting the details of such a move. I have long felt that it was only a question of time when the Hawaiian Hotel, with its old associations, and its traditions so interwoven with the earlier history of Honolulu, must be brought into line with modern progress in this, as it has been in other respects; and my co-directors have reached the same conclusion. At a recent meeting of the Board it was unanimously decided to adopt the European plan, October 1st being the date fixed, to inaugurate the change. The more I have traveled in recent years, the more irresistibly has the conclusion been forced upon me that this is the plan which the better classes of hotel patrons demand, and which therefore is coming into operation generally. London has the European plan exclusively in its best hotels, but they serve a table-d'hôte dinner at a regular hour in addition to the à la carte bill of fare; and in some of these hotels anyone who is not at the table-d'hôte tables, when the first course is being served, is obliged to go to the restaurant section of the dining hall, and order their dinner à la carte. This is to prevent interruption and delay in serving the courses of the table-d'hôte dinner, and thus avoid over-cooked or half-cold victuals being served. Paris follows the same system, as well as the other principal cities of continental Europe. It is practiced in New York and elsewhere in the Eastern States; it is common in the Orient, and has recently been adopted in California. San Francisco for a long time adhered to the American plan, the distinguishing feature of which is a daily or weekly rate covering room and board—a plan which is more generally adopted in the Western States only. With the cheap foodstuffs and excellent markets of San Francisco, unrivaled perhaps anywhere in the United States, it was not surprising that that city should cling to the old custom, with its simple and uniform rates of payment. But, as I have said, San Francisco is now falling into line, and the practice is being abandoned in favor of the European plan, which provides a rate for rooms only, while a grill

or restaurant is attached to the hotel, where guests are at liberty to order as much or as little as they please at whatever hour it may suit their convenience, paying for just what they choose to order (according to a regular schedule of restaurant charges), or where single guests or families desire it a table-d'hôte dinner, or lunch, is served at a fixed charge."

"What, in your opinion, are the principal advantages of the European plan from the guests' point of view?"  
"The majority of people prefer it," replied Mr. Macfarlane, "because it leaves them more independent—they are not tied down to the regular meal hours of the hotel, and they pay for nothing but what is actually consumed by them. Strangers in the city, whether they are tourists, or here on business, rarely take all their meals at the hotel; some have social engagements, some are away sight-seeing, while others find it convenient on some occasions to drop into other hotels or restaurants. Then, again, there is no just reason why a delicate person or invalid should pay his proportion of a large and varied bill of fare under the American plan, when perhaps he only partakes of one or two dishes. Besides this, food prepared in large quantities, and kept stewing and simmering over a steam table for hours can never be as palatable as those articles which are cooked to order, and served up immediately. The former is a prolific cause of dyspepsia and indigestion. The European plan removes the cause of complaint so commonly heard in hotels conducted on the American plan that many of the courses are served half cold."

In answer to the question: "Do you anticipate that there will be greater economy to the guest, as well as to the hotel, under the new regime?" Mr. Macfarlane replied, "Yes; but you must not understand from that that there will be any cutting down of the table. The economy will be of such a nature that our guests will derive as much advantage from it as the hotel will. Few people realize the degree of waste that is involved in the American plan, as not one-third of the elaborate dishes prepared are consumed, and while a clever chef may utilize some of the untouched dishes in different ways at subsequent meals, a very large proportion of the food that is cooked is absolutely wasted. Now, it stands to reason that in figuring out the economies of the business this waste has got to come out of the guests in some form or other. As a matter of fact, they pay for it in increased rates. This is a necessary evil which is inseparable from the American plan, but under the European it naturally disappears, as a guest will not order what he does not intend to consume. People get whatever they order; they pay for it according to the printed schedule, and practically nothing is wasted; so that this loss to the hotel under the American plan, which

## TURKS MEET BULGARIANS ON THE FRONTIER

Five Hundred of Sultan's Troops Said to Have Been Killed by Dynamite.

The Texan's Long Voyage—Mrs. Bowers Held for Murder—Cavalryman's Long Ride. English Ministry Seeks Irish Support.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SOFIA, Sept. 22.—It is reported that 500 Turks were killed by dynamite during an engagement in the Krena defile. Turks and Bulgarians clashed Saturday in a mountain skirmish on the border. The Turks have massed 40,000 men on the frontier and the Bulgarians have 4,000.

## MRS. BOWERS IS HELD FOR MURDER

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Bowers has been held for murder. Her sister was discharged.

Mrs. Martha Bowers was arrested after the finding of arsenic in the stomach of her deceased husband. Bowers is said to have been poisoned once and recovered under hospital treatment. Four weeks later, on his return home, he is said to have been poisoned again. This time he died. Following his death Mrs. Bowers drew \$3,000 from a bank. This had been deposited jointly by Bowers and his wife. Mrs. Sutton, a sister of Mrs. Bowers, was alleged to have purchased the arsenic which was later placed in Bowers' food. Mrs. Bowers is said to have wished to get rid of her husband in order to marry another man. She had been married three times.

## STEAMER TEXAN TO MAKE LONGEST TRIP

TACOMA, Sept. 22.—The steamer Texan sailed today laden with sugar and salmon for Delaware Breakwater. The distance is 14,000 miles and the steamer will make no stops. This is the longest voyage ever attempted.

The steamship Texan, Captain Morrison, was in Honolulu early this year making her maiden voyage from New York around the Horn and return. The vessel is a sister of the Arizonan and the Alaskan. She is 494 feet long, fifty-six feet beam, thirty-five feet deep, and draws when loaded nearly thirty feet. On her maiden voyage she made the trip, including short delays in passing through the Straits of Magellan, in forty-seven days. The vessel carries a crew of forty-two men in addition to her officers and her skipper is one of the best known masters in the inter-oceanic trade.

## Army of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Twenty-five thousand visiting Odd Fellows are here during the session of the Sovereign Lodge.

## Ask Ireland's Aid.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Government is seeking the support of Irish Nationalists for the new fiscal policy, offering concessions. The Irish demand self-government.

## Rides 16,000 Miles.

WEST POINT, Sept. 22.—Cavalryman Davis has arrived from Oklahoma, making the trip on horseback, as a test ride, in thirty-nine days. The distance is 1600 miles.

who desire to live at the Hawaiian Hotel will perhaps not find it as expensive as housekeeping, and far less so than under the American plan, if some little care is exercised in ordering a la carte. Already there are indications that this is going to be a popular move, as our hotel has had many inquiries about accommodations under the European plan. I am convinced that the step we are taking, which is the outcome of much thought and observation at leading hotels in other countries, is one in the right direction, and that it will go far to maintain the position which the Hawaiian Hotel has held for so many years as a central rendezvous for the best elements of society and high-class tourist travel."



## TABLES TURNED UPON INSURANCE COMPANIES

"We, the jury in the above entitled cause, find for the plaintiff in the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars with interest at the rate of 6 per cent from March 21, 1900, to date, \$157.25 (one hundred and fifty-seven and 25/100), making a total of \$967.25 (nine hundred and seven and 25/100 dollars)."

The foregoing is the verdict directed by Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon in the case of Kwong Lee Yuen Co. vs. Manchester Fire Insurance Co. It signifies a complete turning of the tables against the insurance companies in the Chinatown cases, provided it is upheld by the Supreme Court on the exceptions of defendant which were taken.

This sensational change in the position of the Chinatown insurance cases was produced by evidence of facts not heretofore presented. Only last Tuesday another jury rendered a verdict directed by Judge De Bolt in favor of defendant in the suit of W. W. Ahana vs. Insurance Company of North America, on the ground that the loss was caused by a fire originating from the burning of block 9 in Chinatown under an order of the Board of Health regularly passed.

In the Kwong Lee Yuen case, however, proof was adduced for the first time that the fire of January 29, 1900, was started by the fire department outside of the bounds of the block ordered destroyed by the resolution of the Board of Health which the defense produced. It came out in evidence that the insured property was ignited by brands from a burning steeple of Kaimakapili church, which in turn had caught fire from the buildings outside of the condemned block to which the torch was originally applied.

Up to the raising of this point the legal battle was over the question of the wind's agency in spreading the fire. The scientific testimony of C. J. Lyons, government meteorologist, in a former case was read by agreement, owing to the detention at home of Mr. Lyons through illness. John Lucas, who was near Kaimakapili church when the fire started, caused a general laugh by his answers on cross-examination.

## LATE DR. WAUGHOP OF KEALIA, KAUAI

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer has these further particulars of the death of Dr. Waughop of Kealia, Kauai:

Dr. John W. Waughop, for more than sixteen years superintendent of the hospital for the insane at St. Helena, died on board the Canadian-Australian liner Moana on Monday afternoon. His death occurred about 2:30 p. m. when the steamer was abreast of Cape Flattery. The deceased was coming home from Honolulu, where he had resided for some time prior to his death.

Death was due to heart disease, with which Dr. Waughop has been suffering severely while in Honolulu. The deceased was accompanied by his wife and by his son, Dr. Philip Rexford Waughop. The remains were put ashore at Victoria last night and reached this city early this morning on the steamer Chatham. They will be shipped to Olympia for interment.

Dr. Waughop was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, October 22, 1823. His early years were spent on the farm, and, like most farmer boys, he obtained his education in the country school during the winter months. He entered Eureka college, but left in his second year to enlist in the Civil war. He, with other college students, enlisted under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for ninety days and formed Company G, Seventeenth Illinois volunteer Infantry, with a college professor for captain. At the end of ninety days' service young Waughop re-enlisted for three years. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh and afterward did hospital service in Louisiana and at Vicksburg. After three years' service he was honorably discharged in 1864.

After leaving the army he entered the medical school of the University of Michigan. Thence he entered Long Island college hospital, Brooklyn, graduating in 1865. He began the practice of medicine in White Cloud, Kan., of which city he was afterward elected mayor. In 1871 he moved to Olympia, where he practiced medicine for nine years. In 1880 he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of what is now the Western Washington hospital for insane at Stellacon. He retained this position for over sixteen years, being succeeded in 1897 by Dr. Goddard, appointed by the late Gov. Rogers.

In 1896 Dr. Waughop married Eliza S. Rexford, the daughter of Hon. Stephen Rexford, a prominent citizen of Cook county, Illinois. The only child of this marriage is Dr. Philip Rexford Waughop, who graduated from Harvard college in 1890 and from the medical school of the same college in 1893.

Dr. Waughop was a member of George H. Thomas post, G. A. R., Olympia. He was an active member of the American Medical Psychological Association and of the New York Medical-Legal Society. For several years he was president of the medical society of the state of Washington.

Dr. Waughop's greatest labors and the principal work of his life was in connection with the care of the insane. During his administration at Stellacon the facilities for providing for the state's insane were increased greatly.

tion by Mr. Ballou. "Don't you know that, yourself?" he replied in Scotch fashion to the interrogation of whether the fire created a draft.

The jury were excused about 3 p. m. while counsel argued the law points briefly at the conclusion of evidence in rebuttal put on by the defendant. On the jury's return Judge De Bolt, in a few words, directed them to find a verdict for the plaintiff on the ground that the property in question was destroyed by a fire started outside of the bounds of the block that was condemned by the resolution of the Board of Health in evidence. This fact the court pointed out took the loss out of the clause in the policy which made the insurance company not liable for losses arising from the acts of the public authorities.

Mr. Robertson, when the verdict was rendered, noted exceptions on the ground that it was contrary to the law and the evidence and gave notice of motion for a new trial. This procedure will take the case to the Supreme Court for determination.

Should the point raised by the plaintiff be upheld, Mr. Robertson stated after the trial, it would be decisive against the insurance companies in all other pending cases based on the great fire of January 29, 1900.

There are only two or three other cases in this category remaining on the calendar. A large number of the original cases were settled when it was judicially determined that the saving clause in question was valid to protect the companies from payment of losses by fire originating under orders of the Board of Health.

It is the opinion of some lawyers that the old cases may be reopened on the strength of newly discovered evidence.

The jury that tried the case and were relieved in the end from racking deliberation over pneumatic conditions of the atmosphere on that historic twentieth of January, consisted of George T. Kluegel, John K. Prendergast, James A. Auld, J. H. Love, John Crowell, L. J. Nahora Hips, J. A. Lawelawe, Samuel Nowlein, E. E. Mossman, James B. Pakele, John Grube, and John P. Soper.

## THE CUSTOMS CONFERENCE

The San Francisco Call publishes a story of the conference between Collector Stackable and Assistant Secretary Armstrong in which it charges Stackable with being responsible for the original order. As a matter of fact the local collector had nothing to do with the baggage order, and was the first to protest to Washington against its enforcement.

The Call also says: Not only have passengers been annoyed by the examination of baggage at Honolulu, but in many instances their lives have been imperiled.

Collector Stackable, after boarding steamships at Honolulu destined for San Francisco, has examined the baggage and effects of passengers and then placed the customs seals on all trunks and packages. The property of the passengers was removed from their custody and not given back to them, until after their arrival at the dock in this city.

Unable to secure their belongings, men and women and delicate children have been compelled to travel in thin clothing from the tropics to the lower temperature of the Pacific Coast, and many instances are on record where serious complications have ensued.

In addition to the inconvenience to incoming passengers, the local customs officials have been beset with many difficulties. Instances are known where baggage containing dutiable articles was pushed by the inspectors at Honolulu, and when a demand was made at San Francisco for the amount of duty the owners of the goods would present certificates of examination and permits to land the articles, free of duty, issued at Honolulu. Collector Stratton of the port of San Francisco has sent a number of communications to Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, drawing the attention of the Washington official to the existing condition of affairs.

The customs officials of San Francisco feel that they have not been treated with proper consideration in the issuance of the order which gives Collector Stackable of Honolulu the authority to examine and pass upon articles and personal effects destined to be landed in San Francisco from the Orient. While no reflections are cast upon the customs officials stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, the officials in San Francisco feel that the door has been opened to gross frauds upon the Government.

It is claimed that when an examination of baggage is made 2000 miles away from the port where the articles are ultimately to be landed, proper vigilance cannot be exercised and that it would be an easy matter for smuggled goods to be landed in San Francisco. It is further asserted that the examination of baggage made at Honolulu also works great hardship on passengers when a customs officer in the islands insists upon the payment of duty when it should not be assessed. The officials in San Francisco are more in touch with the Board of Customs Appraisers of New York, and owing to the volume of business in this port are more able to adjust disputes readily.

THE REAL THING WANTED.

Christian Science Mamma: "He must imagine he has the colic." Christian Science Papa: "I wish he'd imagine I'm walking the floor with him."—Puck.

## THE LANDING GAVE WAY

### A Dozen Boys Fall Into Water at Healan House.

During the progress of the canoe races yesterday afternoon an accident at the Healan club house almost had a tragic end.

The boat house was crowded above and below, and to the music of Solomon's quintette half a hundred young people were dancing when cries of alarm came from the spectators gathered on the lanais. A crash, followed by spouting and confused noises, came from the landing stage, where a portion had fallen, precipitating ten boys into the harbor.

The boat house is provided with a platform and a slanting crated gangway connects this with the landing barge. The boys had been standing on the crating, and their weight upon one particular board fastening caused it to break. The crating fell into the water two feet below. Helping hands were immediately extended and the boys were hauled upon the stage, soaked through, but not otherwise inconvenienced.

## BAKER FAMILY FORCIBLY OUSTED

The eviction of David K. Baker and family from Honaunau school house near Napoosoo was effected on Sunday last. Henry Overend, deputy sheriff of Hilo, and three special officers from Honolulu aided G. L. Kamao, deputy sheriff of South Kona, in the business.

When the evicting party arrived on Saturday last, September 12, the Bakers agreed to leave the house peacefully next morning. Overend agreed to this and left the three Honolulu men—John Weday, C. H. Stone and H. E. Winslow—with the family. In the morning the Bakers refused to budge and the three athletes carried them and their effects into the road and took possession. Mrs. Baker, who had about a week previous successfully resisted an effort of the local authorities to turn the family out, gave the evictors the most trouble, as she is stout and strong among women.

David K. Baker, a former teacher of the school, said after the event that he was disgusted with the whole business and that they would make no further attempt to gain possession. Nevertheless he came to town in the Mauna Loa yesterday to place the matter in the hands of his attorney, C. W. Ashford.

Overend left a policeman in charge, to be assisted nights by the truant officer.

Miss Ella H. Paris, the school agent, in reporting the facts of the eviction to Superintendent Atkinson writes that the school house was disreputably dirty in every portion and that some of the school property could not be found. When the steamer left the Stars and Stripes was floating over the school house and there was a good attendance of pupils.

## CAUGHT A SHIP ON A SURF BOARD

"Speaking about Hawaiians as sailors, did you ever hear the story of the native boy who overtook a ship on a surf board?" questioned Captain U. S. G. White at the Naval Station the other day. "The story was told to me some time ago, and bears out the opinion that I have always had that the Hawaiian makes a good sailor."

"It was told to me about this way. A native boy, who was also an expert surf board rider, shipped on an American ship bound for Japan or China, some years ago. The vessel was lumber laden, also carrying a deck load. A gale blew up and the native boy was washed overboard. Some of the lumber on the deck was washed away by the same wave and the boy managed to get hold of a board. Utilizing his knowledge of surf board riding, which he had gained in the islands, the sailor caught the next big wave and rode on the crest of it overtaking the vessel, catching hold of a rope hanging from the side and clambering aboard again, almost before the ship's officers knew he had been lost overboard, and before they had time to lower a boat for his rescue. It might have been impossible to lower a boat because of the gale, but anyway the boy saved them the trouble of doing this."

"I don't think the story is at all improbable, when you see what feats the natives can perform with the surf boards here. The vessel was going right in the teeth of the gale, and it was natural that the waves should be swept right by her. So it would not have been such a difficult matter for an experienced surf board rider to overtake a vessel of that kind. I don't believe such a thing to be impossible by any means."

## CRITICAL ILLNESS OF GEO. ROSS

George J. Ross, auditor of W. G. Irwin & Co., one of the best known kamaoas in Honolulu, is at the Queen Hospital in a critical condition. On Thursday of last week Mr. Ross underwent an operation. His condition yesterday made necessary a consultation of physicians last evening, and they agreed that his illness was serious.

## THE MANILA TRANSPORTS

Army transports will stop at Honolulu both coming and going if the desires of Quartermaster General Humphrey are carried out. Captain McK. Williamson, Depot Quartermaster in Honolulu, received in yesterday's mail a letter from General Humphrey, which partially confirmed the cablegram published in the Advertiser about ten days ago, to the effect that transports had been ordered to stop at Honolulu. General Humphrey's letter is not official, and does not say that the transport order has been issued, but simply that he favors the proposition, provided always that coal can be purchased in Honolulu at a reasonable price.

The Quartermaster General says that he is in favor of having transports stopping in Honolulu coming from the Philippines, as well as enroute to Manila and approves the idea advanced by the Merchants' Association that Honolulu as an American port is entitled to preference over Nagasaki.

The merchants here would perhaps prefer to have the homeward bound transports stop at Honolulu more than those going to the Philippines. Soldiers on the transports coming from the Coast are generally penniless. Soldiers coming on the transports from the Philippines are plentifully supplied with money. They are paid off at Manila and want to spend their money at the first American port they strike.

While it has been taken for granted lately that the transports are to call at Honolulu, there may be a hitch in the plan unless the coal bid, submitted is satisfactory. The last two transports have been supplied with coal under the general agreement signed by all the coal dealers, but the price fixed, is said to not be altogether satisfactory.

C. M. Cooke at a Chamber of Commerce meeting a few days ago stated that he could put in a lower bid, although but the one bid has so far been submitted. The bid of the Honolulu coal merchants is reported to be about fifty cents a ton higher than the price at which coal can be purchased at San Francisco. In addition the transports are compelled to coal themselves, while on the Coast the bid is for coal aboard the vessel. The difference in favor of San Francisco exceeds one dollar per ton and the War Department, it is said, does not relish the prospect of paying so much more for coal in Honolulu, than either in San Francisco or Nagasaki.

## WEST HAWAII AND MAUI CONVENTIONS

The Republican county convention of West Hawaii passed a resolution strongly in favor of George R. Carter for Governor Dole's successor and nominated the following ticket:

Sheriff—G. P. Kamaoaha.  
Clerk—Sam Pua.  
Auditor—H. K. Nahale.  
Treasurer—J. Kaemakule.  
Attorney—G. E. Maydwell.  
Tax Assessor—H. L. Holstein.  
Surveyors—Joseph Namau.  
Supervisors—Frank Woods (North Kohala); Robert Hind (South Kohala); J. A. Maguire (North Kona); S. Lazaro (South Kona); and G. C. Hewitt (Kau).

The Maui convention nominated L. M. Baldwin for Sheriff by 27 votes to one for D. H. Kahalohele and eight for M. H. Reuter. This was after a roast of the Maui police to Baldwin's discredit, by Circuit Judge Kahua. George R. Carter was discussed for the Governorship but no action taken. Many of the native delegates wanted Governor Dole for another term.

## To Work in Hawaii.

"We sometimes smile at the Buddhist or Moslem or Bahist missions sent from India or Persia to the United States," says The Independent, "but much more serious is a mission to be sent from Japan to this country, for Hawaii is now American. The Japanese Christians are now establishing at Tokyo a training-school for Christian workers among the Japanese in Hawaii, and propose to keep sixty such missionaries employed there. The Japanese immigration companies are large subscribers to the expense."

## HISTORY SET RIGHT.

William Tell had just shot the apple from his son's head.  
"It was green," he explained nervously. "And I had to do something quick before the boy ate it!"  
Subsequently a more artistic version was given to the newspapers, but truth, crushed to earth, will rise again.—New York Sun.

Equivalent: She—"Do you remember before we were married, dear?" He—"Why, it's among my happiest recollections."—Yonkers Statesman.

## PROOF POSITIVE.

"Looney is no judge of human nature at all."  
"Why do you say that?"  
"He has such sublime faith in himself."—Indianapolis News.

COULD SCARCELY WALK.—Mr. G. S. Purton, a resident of Kyneton, Victoria, Australia, says: "Some time ago I was attacked with severe pains and stiffness in my legs, which affected me so that I could scarcely walk, when I was recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm by our local chemist, Mr. Stredwick. I have used it once a day since, and have experienced wonderful relief. I am indeed grateful for the good it has done me and shall be happy to recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to anyone suffering from a similar complaint." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## UNCLE SAM MAY PROFIT THROUGH CHANGING COINS

### Getting More Silver Than Was Paid for Through Hawaiian Recoinage.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has requested of Governor Dole his annual report on the administration of affairs in the Territory of Hawaii. This is the usual formal request made by the Secretary of all officials, whose reports, or the essentials thereof, must be embodied in his own annual report to Congress. There is still considerable time before the presence of Governor Dole's report here will be necessary and it is realized at the Department that the Governor probably has the document already well under way.

Secretary Hitchcock's recommendations this year with reference to Hawaii will probably be of unusual interest for what he may or may not say about changes proposed by the Mitchell commission, that visited the islands last summer. It is believed here that the Secretary is not likely to mention any of those recommendations in an important way, unless there be something on the same subject in Governor Dole's report. It is known that the Interior Department is not altogether enthusiastic about those recommendations in the main, certainly about the recommendation for changes in the land system. Something is looked for in the annual report about the progress of small farmers in the islands.

It is quite probable that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson may have something to say in his annual report about reforestation in the islands, especially if Forester Hall gets from there in time to make recommendations to Chief Pinchot. The annual reports of Cabinet officers will not be required till the regular session begins, which will be early in December. It is stated here that Mr. Hall is expected back in Washington by November.

## TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

The Interior Department has received from Governor Dole a statement about financial affairs of the Territory, requested in connection with the issue of bonds voted by the last legislature. The statement has not yet been considered at the Department and it is uncertain whether it will be before President Roosevelt returns to Washington late in September. It is thought unlikely that the statement will be forwarded to the President at Oyster Bay, as he prefers to have all business that is not exceedingly urgent retained for his consideration after he has reached the White House. As far as can be learned there is no doubt that the President will approve the bond issue.

Deputy Consul General Alexander Battiste at Port au Prince has transmitted to the Department of Commerce the translation of a law recently promulgated in Hayti fixing the export duty on coffee pickings at \$2 (\$1.96 United States) per 100 pounds. He notes also that the law will cease to be operative September 30, when coffee pickings will again become subject to the regular coffee export duty of \$3 (\$2.895) per 100 pounds.

## A HONOLULU MULE.

A local paper a few days ago published the following article relative to the destruction of a mule in Honolulu:

"Beneath a little mound of dirt in far Honolulu, Hawaii, the bones of an army mule, killed at his post of duty, repose in quiet and peace. Near by, alive and robust, lives Passed Assistant Surgeon L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer of the island, perplexed and troubled over the death of this same animal. In the city of Washington, capital of the United States, are several officials likewise worried and perplexed by the mule's demise."

"The mule, poor thing, was under command of Captain Williamson, U. S. A., depot quartermaster of Hawaii, and the entire outfit was stationed at Honolulu. The animal was borrowed by Dr. Cofer to assist in the work of reclaiming the dry ground in the military camp at the quarantine station. On the fateful day of Saturday, June 20, it fell into a hole twelve feet deep, and was killed. The question arose as to whether the army or the quarantine service should sustain the loss. The mule was valued at \$180."

"In submitting the knotty problem to Secretary Shaw, Dr. Cofer announces that 'said mule was used purely for Government work, and was killed while performing our work. In the matter of certifying the bill for replacing the mule, I can certify that his services has gotten many more times than value received, and that as an administrative act the acceptance of the mule was justified by the good use to which he was put, as the results of his work will show.'"

"The matter was turned over to Comptroller Tracewell, and he says, in returning a decision: 'I do not think the appropriation for quarantine service is applicable to the purchase of a mule for the Quartermaster's Department of the army. I have the honor, therefore, to advise you that payment of the bill transmitted, from the appropriation for quarantine service, is not authorized.'"

"With this decision, covering many typewritten pages, the Treasury Department has successfully solved one of the most important and momentous questions ever brought to its attention. And now it's up to the War Department."

## HAWAIIAN RECOINAGE.

Director of the Mint Roberts stated today that the recoinage of Hawaiian silver is progressing very satisfactorily to the Treasury Department. "I have not the recent figures at hand," said he, "but I know that a very large portion of the old Hawaiian silver has been collected, as shown by the certificates in the possession of the United States Treasurer. I should say, speaking roughly, that fully two-thirds of it has already been turned over to the mint officials at San Francisco, and possibly as much as three-fourths has been collected. The recoinage is going on at San Francisco and the progress of the work is being constantly reported to us."

"We can make no careful estimate yet of the profit to the United States from this transaction, but it will certainly more than cover the cost of recoinage, including the \$10,000 appropriated to cover the expense of transportation back and forth between Honolulu and San Francisco. The excess of silver in the dollars beyond the subsidiary coins is about seven per cent. Of course the balance is being carefully recorded at the San Francisco mint, but no accurate total can be cast till the work is completed for the reason that some of the subsidiary Hawaiian coins, to come in later, may prove to be worn considerably and thus below the weight required for subsidiary coins of the United States to be made from them. But in any event, the balance will be very satisfactory and the excess bullion will be put to the credit of the United States Treasury."

## ISLAND POSTOFFICES.

Bookkeepers in the Postoffice Department are casting up the figures of receipts and expenditures of postoffices in the Territory of Hawaii for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. At an early day, these figures will be sent to the public printer, and in the course of a

(Continued on Page 6.)



## QUARANTINE WHARF MAY BE SOLD TO NAVY DEPARTMENT

Reported That Value Has Been Appraised At \$60,000.—Old Channel Wharf Is Being Little Used.

The old Quarantine wharf may be sold to the Navy Department by the Territory for \$60,000, if the Navy wants it and has the money at its disposal.

The wharf has not been used for months, excepting by the quarantine officials, and the Territory has not been getting hardly any revenue from it since the Bishop wharf was built.

The Navy Department threatened to take possession of the wharf and adjacent land a few months ago, but prompt protests from federal officials in Hawaii, stopped this action. The land upon which the wharf stands is claimed by the navy, and a short time ago, Captain White, acting under instructions from Washington, sent notice to Collector Stackable, Dr. Cofer and the Territorial government that they would have to leave the wharf. The wharf is at present used by the quarantine and immigration departments, the latter having been at that time under the supervision of the Collector of Port. The Marine Hospital Service has the use of half the wharf from the Territory, that being the understanding when the docks were first built, with the help of merchants during the plague scare. The immigration men also have been using the place, and when the Navy Department wanted everyone to move in such a hurry there was a big howl from both Dr. Cofer, Collector Stackable, Governor Dole and Secretary Carter. The combined protests of all these officials called to Washington, caused a reversal of the Navy Department's order although there is still some doubt as to the ownership of the wharf. Conferences at Washington between bureau chiefs, however, brought an order that neither the immigration or quarantine officials should be disturbed, until the new quarters have been built and made ready for use.

As a result of the action of the Navy Department, however, there has been an appraisement of the wharf and sea rights of the Territory, and they have been fixed at \$60,000. The land and wharf in dispute has been offered to the Navy Department at that figure, and the papers relating the matter were sent to Washington some time ago. It is doubtful, however, if the Navy Department accepts the offer, as there is said to be no money at the disposal of the Department for that purpose, and there is not any great need of the wharf by the Navy Department at this time.

None of the big steamers have used the wharf for some three or four months, although nearly all of the Oriental steamers used to go there because of its convenience in handling immigrants.

The approach to the wharf now is not deep enough to accommodate either the Siberia or Korea, and dredging will probably be necessary before the Marus can be docked there. Another objection to the wharf is its size, liners being cramped for space in which to work their cargoes, as half the dock is taken up by the quarantine people.

Probably nothing can be done to improve the harbor in front of the channel wharf until some decision is reached as to the Navy Department's intention, or until actual work is begun on the reconstruction of the wharf system. In the meantime, the Bishop Estate is reaping the harvest which formerly went into the Territory's coffers.

## MISS MELAINE AFONG WEDS J. W. W. BREWSTER

Miss Melaine Afong, youngest daughter of Mrs. Julia Afong, and Mr. J. W. W. Brewster, recently of New York, were married yesterday afternoon from the Afong mansion on Nuuanu street. The couple departed on the Gaelic at 5 p. m., for the Orient where they will spend their honeymoon, giving the larger portion of their time to China. The wedding was private.

The suit for slander brought Thursday against the groom by Francis C.

Brewster, his uncle, was settled out of court yesterday, and the action discontinued. A conference of the attorneys of the parties to the suit was held yesterday morning, when an offer of compromise was made by the defendant, which was refused. Later in the day the compromise was effected. The consideration was not large.

By the Gaelic yesterday the groom received a request in the mail from an Eastern publication to forward a photograph of himself and bride.

## CONSUL SAITO DISPUTES MARCUS ISLAND STORY

Honolulu, H. T., Sept. 18, 1903. Editor Advertiser: In an interview with Col. Tom. Fitch, published September 2nd in the Advertiser, I note the following statements: "The situation in regard to Marcus Island, is as Ex-Senator Thurston told me, about this. The Japanese Government has relinquished all claim to the island, not because of anything done or left undone by Captain Rosehill, but because of a claim made by the United States of discovery ten years prior to the time Rosehill first saw the island. The Japanese Government has relinquished sovereignty over the island, etc., etc." I am able to state authoritatively that the foregoing statement by Mr. Fitch is erroneous, so far as it relates to the attitude of the Japanese Government.

I have received by cable a report from His Excellency K. Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington that

the Japanese Government has not relinquished any right or title to the island which it has at any time claimed. I have the honor to be, Sir, Yours respectfully,

MIKI SAITO,

H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul-General.

"Ex-Senator John M. Thurston is authority for that statement," said Col. Thos. Fitch last evening when shown the communication from M. Saito, Japanese Consul-General.

"Senator Thurston also informed me that he had presented the claim of the Marcus Island Guano Co. for indemnity for the expulsion of the Julia E. Whalen from Marcus Island, and it has been filed with the Secretary of State and had been or would be presented to the Japanese Government. Senator Thurston was employed to represent the company at Washington, when here last year."

## THE HABIT OF HASTE

AND THE SERIOUS RESULTS TO WHICH IT OFTEN LEADS.

Hastily Swallowed Food and Irregular Meals Are Sources of Much Suffering in This Country

One peculiarity of Americans upon which visitors from other countries comment is the habit of haste. This extends even to eating. Meals are eaten hurriedly and irregularly; food is swallowed half masticated and the stomach is unthinkingly neglected and abused to such an extent that nine-tenths of our people are dyspeptics. Take the case of Mrs. Ida M. Turro, the wife of a prosperous farmer at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn. She says:

"Irregular meals and too hurried eating ruined my digestion and I was miserable until, by the aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I was cured. I was in a very low state of health, food of any sort distressed me terribly, gas formed in my stomach and it became sore and bloated. Everything I ate seemed to turn sour. I suffered so much when I ate that I had to almost starve myself. There was a pain in my heart, my bowels were constipated, I felt chilled all the time and my flesh fell away till I was horribly thin. The doctor gave me medicine but it did not help me and I kept growing worse until, at my mother's suggestion, I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They made me feel better very soon and I kept on taking them till my stomach stopped bloating, the pain in my heart disappeared and I became perfectly well again. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to a great many and will always speak of them in the highest terms of praise."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure stomach trouble by their tonic action, building up the digestive organs and enabling them to do the work that nature intended them to do. Artificial ferments and predigested foods weaken the stomach in many cases. Medicine should not do the stomach's work but should put it in condition to perform its natural functions. A diet book giving useful information will be sent free on request by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by druggists, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half.

## FAMOUS HIGH CHIEF OF APIA IS DYING

TUTUILA, (Samoa), August 25.—Seumanutafa, the high chief of Apia, is dying. He is the chief who rendered noble service to the United States during the great hurricane of 1889 and received recognition for his assistance in saving the lives of the shipwrecked men. Although the Germans were fighting against his party at that time, when he saw his enemies cast upon the beach he took them under his care and allowed no one to interfere with them. His son-in-law, Judge Gurr of Tutuila, who was with him during the troubles of 1889, proceeds today to Apia to attend him. There have been continuous rains in Tutuila during the so-called "dry season." The copra crop for the year has been considerably reduced and the drying of the nut stopped for the present.

**A Strange Accident.** "The rejection of the canal treaty by Colombia," said a gentleman recently who has been following affairs in that country very closely for the last several years, "reminds me of one of the numerous revolutions in that republic, and how it was brought to an end by an accident. I don't remember which one it was—I mean its number, for I have lost my memorandum in which I had the revolutions of the last 40 years arranged alphabetically—that is, the name of the rebel leader, with each one numbered. Admiral Jewett, Captain McCalla and another American naval officer named Judd, were central figures in the tragedy that brought the revolution to a sudden termination. Admiral Jewett, it seems, who was in charge of the American forces at Colon, sent McCalla ashore with a detachment of men to protect the American interests. Jewett wanted to get away and determined, without warrant or authority, to get the rebel leader and talk the matter over with him. He sent for the fellow—I've forgotten his name—and he came down to meet the Admiral. In the meantime the rebels, fearing that something might happen to their chief, captured Judd and took him to the mountains near where the conference was to take place, to watch the palaver from afar, telling Judd that if any harm befell their leader his life would pay the penalty. Before Jewett arrived, it seems, the Americans learned of the capture of Judd, and the rebels guarding him being in sight, they took the rebel chief, placed a rope around his neck and made him stand upon a flat car in full view of the rebels in the mountains. It was not their purpose to injure him, only to secure the release of Judd. But in some way the car got started down hill, the chief was yanked from the car and suspended in mid-air. Every one was so surprised they never thought of cutting the rope for some time, and when they did so the rebel leader was dead and the revolution had thus been brought to an end. But that does not end the story: One of the officers, a gallant fellow, who was afterward released by the rebels, became ill and was sent to New York. He was later sent to the insane asylum where he is at this time, laboring under the hallucination that the rebels are still after him. It seems that when he left Colon he had a large chunk of silver and when he left the steamer at New York he wandered about the streets aimlessly for a time, being finally taken care of by the police, then sent to the asylum.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## SITE FOR INSANE ASYLUM

The Officials Look Over Big Tract.

Favorably Impressed With Land Near Reform School.

One Thousand Acres Available But Water Supply is Lacking.

One thousand acres of Government land a mile this side of the present location of the Reform School, and about ten minutes' ride by train beyond the Haleiwa Hotel may be chosen by the Board of Health for the new Insane Asylum site. Members of the Board of Health, Survey Department and Public Works Department made a special trip down the road yesterday for the purpose of looking over the ground, and the opinion of the investigators seemed to incline favorably to its adoption as the asylum site.

## REPUBLICANS PLAN SHORT AND SWIFT CAMPAIGN

The Republican county campaign will be short and swift. The county committee is to meet for organization tonight and there will be discussion of the plans for the campaign. Outside the committee and among its members the sentiment is all for a short and fast campaign. As the politicians now view it, it would be time and money wasted to spend the six weeks still intervening until election day, in campaigning and speechmaking. A week or at most two weeks, is deemed sufficient in many quarters for the necessities of a county campaign, although the committee may decide on a longer-prolonged battle if conditions warrant it.

J. C. Quinn is at present the only name mentioned for chairman of the county central committee. He is a resident of the Fourth but the members of the Fifth are said to have had a meeting Saturday at which Quinn was picked, in order to settle a dispute over names mentioned at the caucus. John C. Lane and A. V. Gear are reported to be leading the fight for Quinn, and so far there appears to be no opposition, although the Fourth district men will caucus today and no doubt be prepared to spring a candidate for the honor before evening. Quinn said last night that he was not a candidate for the chairmanship, but had been asked to take it as a compromise in order to settle differences among Fifth District members of the committee.

**DEMOCRATS WILL MEET.**

The mass meeting of the Democrats will be held this evening in Waverley Hall and it is the intention now to try and present a full ticket of supervisors, if sufficient democrats can be enlisted in support of the project. The meeting tonight is to be held in Waverley Hall and will probably be largely attended by Republicans and Home Rulers as well as Democrats. The Democrats, however, do not intend to permit anyone to vote on the supervisor question but bonafide members of their party. So there is likely to be an interesting time tonight when the Democratic Central Committee attempts to find out who of those present owe allegiance to "that peerless orator William Cullen Bryant."

The Home Rulers are scheduled to meet some night this week and pick their county candidates. Primaries are supposed to have been held some time ago, although the rank and file of the party have not the slightest knowledge of what was done, or whether or not meetings have been held. Inquiry among Home Rulers fails to develop anything more than an air of mystery, and a promise that the delegates will become known at the convention.

Considerable interest is being taken in the outcome of the test on Kauai as to the mandamus compelling the registration board to register men who did not vote at the last election for delegate. Judge Hardy has granted the mandamus and the politicians here are now waiting for the Kauai board to appeal to the Supreme Court, which would settle the question for all the counties. Attorney General Andrews has already rendered an opinion directly opposed to the ruling of Judge Hardy, and unless the matter is tested in the courts here, no voters will be registered to vote at the county elections in Oahu.

## THE WAIALAE EXTENSION IS NEARING COMPLETION

The Rapid Transit Company has completed the laying of its rails through the Kaimuki tract to the brow of the hill overlooking Waialae. The property through which the company was given the right of way, near the junction of Moiliili road and King street, is being put in shape for track laying. The filling in will be finished by Tuesday evening, and the track will then be laid connecting the completed portions.

Manager Ballentyne may make the Waialae section from McCully street an independent line, with a general transfer point at the junction of McCully and King streets.

## READY FOR BUSINESS

Maui Republicans Organize for Campaign.

Fusion Assured Between Home Rulers and Democrats.

W. H. Cornwell Slated as Candidate for Supervisor—Stray Notes on Maui.

MAUI, Sept. 19.—Friday morning, the 18th, the Republican County Committee met and organized as follows: W. F. Pogue, chairman; S. E. Kalama, vice-chairman; S. E. Kellinot, secretary, and H. P. Baldwin, treasurer. The above-mentioned officers together with George Copp constitute the executive committee which has charge of the present campaign.

Republican headquarters have been opened in A. N. Kepoika's law office on the corner of Market street, Wailuku. The Home Rule headquarters is also on Market street nearer the public markets. Messrs. W. F. Pogue and S. E. Kalama are in charge of Republican interests at the headquarters.

**TEACHERS' MEETING.**

Monday afternoon, the 14th, the district teachers met in the Makawao school house for the first time this term, Mrs. Sibey presiding. The following officers were elected for 1903: Miss Mary E. Fleming, president; Mr. Anjon, vice-president, and Miss Irene Crook, secretary and treasurer. The selection of books for study during the coming year was deferred until next meeting.

**FUSION EFFECTED.**

The fusion between the Maui Democrats and Home Rulers is reported to be an accomplished fact. There is even a rumor that Democratic National Committeeman W. H. Cornwell will run for County Treasurer on the Home Rule ticket.

Other Democrats mentioned as candidates on the Home Rule slate are John Richardson, Pia Cockett and W. H. Cornwell, Jr.

**STRAYS.**

Last Sunday, the 13th, Dr. Doremus Scudder of New York gave an interesting account of Japanese customs and traits of character in the Pala Foreign church.

Twenty to seven, in favor of Kahului and against Makawao, at Kuau at baseball on the 13th. Alan Allen's entertainment at K. of P. hall, Wailuku, last Saturday evening was not a great success.

Freear arrived from Hilo last night, the 18th, and will entertain Wailuku people, the evenings of the 22nd and 23rd.

On the 13th, the Lahainas forfeited another game of baseball, this time to the Morning Stars.

The Makawao Book Club committee for 1903 is composed of Mrs. R. F. Eagle, Miss Snow, Messrs. W. S. Nicoll and W. E. Beckwith. New books will be ordered the first part of October.

Normal Instructor Chas. E. King returned to Maui by the steamer of the 16th.

Joe Ambrose, a Danish subject, was committed to the grand jury by Judge Copp of Makawao yesterday, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon. He stabbed Mary Pifania Colon at Pala on August 16th.

Weather: Generally dry, with few showers in localities.

## CAN'T GET CHECK BOOKS BACK

A decision has been rendered by the commissioner of internal revenue to the effect that after this date no check books bearing the internal revenue impress according to the war revenue law of 1898 will be returned to their owners after cancellation. Heretofore these checks have been returned to their owners, but the appropriation for that purpose has been expended and no funds are available. There was a large number of stamped checks and drafts printed with the stamp during the war with Spain, and the expense of returning them after the repeal of the law was no small item. The owners generally wished to keep them, and an appropriation was made by Congress providing for their return after redemption.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.  
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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY : : SEPTEMBER 22

## THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

It was the sense of the Maui Republican convention that the President should appoint, as Governor Dole's successor, a resident and kamaaina of the Islands. On Maui as elsewhere in the group, the proposal to put the management of our domestic affairs, so far as a Governor exercises it, into the hands of a stranger, meets the disapproval of thinking men. Experience in things Hawaiian is as necessary to the executive of this Territory as experience in things Californian is requisite for the executive of that State. Each part of the Union has its own exigencies and its special peculiarities. The administrative official who understands them gets along the best, while the one who does not understand them and has them all to learn, makes his fellow citizens pay dearly for his lack of experience. One can see at a glance that it would never do to make a fresh recruit from Massachusetts governor of Mississippi, the less so if he went to his new charge firmly resolved to Americanize it according to the New England standards; nor would it be wise to make a Mississippi governor of Kansas nor a Kansan governor of California. Each to his own is the wisest disposition to make of public executives; and as the principle, by common consent, fits every State and Territory on the mainland, there is no sound reason why it should not fit Hawaii. Indeed, in these Islands it really takes a man longer to "get the hang of things" than it does in the United States proper. He cannot come here one day and advise us sensibly by the next as to the course of our domestic policies; he is a wise man if he can do it at the end of a year.

Finally, the Home Rule idea is being adopted in Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma and there is no good reason why its benefits should be withheld from Hawaii, a Territory which Congress has pronounced fit for self government and which has justified the gift more unquestionably in the executive branch than in any other.

## THE MACEDONIAN FUTURE.

It may be doubted that the proposal of Austria and Russia to occupy Macedonia and re-establish peace will be acceptable to Great Britain and Germany. The settlements made at the Congress of Berlin, establishing a new balance of power, might be imperilled by any measure that would give Russia a foothold in the Ottoman empire. The bear is easy enough to let in but he is difficult to turn out, as experience in Manchuria goes to show. Once in Macedonia he might choose to stay. Russia could safely argue that as the powers were willing to have her go into that part of Turkey to restore peace they ought, considering what the effort had cost her, to let her stay until conditions had so improved that her departure would not be the signal for another outbreak.

The only peace worth establishing is one that will not have to be guarded by alien garrisons. There would seem to be two ways to seek this status, one by persuading Turkey to give her Christian subjects fair play; the other by establishing the districts in which they are a majority, as independent States. This latter course was taken when the small Balkan monarchies were shaped out of Turkey's lost provinces and the precedent is ample to support such a disposition of Macedonia. There is of course no hope that Turkey will improve her administration unless compelled to do so by some form of coercion and this is not regarded as practicable.

The anti-mosquito measures are working well in many parts of the town. A marked decrease in the volume of the mosquito nuisance is noticed by the night workers in the Advertiser office. Formerly when most down-town lights went out, the insects rallied in swarms about those burning in the editorial and composing rooms of this paper. Now only a few stragglers come.

The Home Rulers hold their convention this week, although so far as anyone has been able to learn there have been no primaries for the selection of delegates. Still that need not make much difference. Wilcox will no doubt appear with the same old smile and the same old list which he has used so effectively in past conventions.

The Republican County Committee which meets for organization tonight must bear the brunt of the campaign in Oahu county. The Territorial Executive Committee will have its hands full very soon in getting ready for the next legislative battle.

The Democrats may perhaps be pardoned for showing some activity just before a presidential election. Some of them no doubt expect a national calamity which might land a Democrat in the executive chair.

Peter High hits the nail squarely on the head, when he says that the policy of the labor unions is having just the opposite effect from that intended, in its dealings with Asiatics. It is not strange that Oriental can underbid American contractors when the latter has to deal with labor which kicks at working more than forty-eight hours in a week.

## DISTRICT CITY SCHOOLS.

Districting the schools of Honolulu is an idea that the Board of Education will likely soon consider. It is not a new conception; but was publicly advocated some years ago. There are many reasons in favor of mapping out the city plot into school districts with fixed bounds. One of the most obvious is that it would bring the pupils attending them, as it is now, hundreds of children travel distances measuring miles to attend school. Many do so who live within close reach of another school than the one they attend. The more convenient school may be at present undoubtedly in every instance crowded. It is perhaps gone past because the child's family had moved from another part of town, but preferred to keep the child in the school he originally entered. Then the nearest school may have its attendance largely of pupils born to a different tongue and bred to diverse manners from the child, which, leaving all questions of color and race out of the account, make conditions amounting to a serious handicap for the child in his educational progress. This condition incident to Honolulu's polyglot population is working another way at present, in its bringing a crush of various nationalities to the grades of the high school group. The result is a crowding out of children to whom that group of schools would be most congenial and most convenient, not least in some instances because elder children of the same family had worked their way up from the primary of the same group.

No doubt it would be an advantage to children of alien tongues to be grouped in schools apart from those born to English, as they need special methods of tuition for which time cannot be afforded in greatly mixed schools without injustice to the English-speaking pupils. Where such grouping can be done without facilitating herding or drawing children from a distance for the purpose, it would be of beneficial effect all round in the city system of public schools. The object can be effected without making invidious distinctions between races or tongues in no better way, probably, than by dividing the city into districts and providing any one district with just as good a school house and teaching staff as any other district. There has been the beginning of such a system at here advocated in existence since the establishment of Kailani school at Palama and Kahumahu school at Kulaokahu. By a judicious location of the new royal school and the substitution of the small old schools Kawaiahae way with one respectable edifice convenient to the Kawaiahae and Kakaako districts very substantial progress would be made in the right direction.

As the English-speaking residents have for a considerable time past shown a tendency to cluster in certain sections, the institution of district schools would go far to solve the difficult problems of popular education which have hitherto prevailed. As pupils of alien race and tongue advanced in knowledge and general western habits in the district schools, they would be entitled as fast as they could pass reasonable tests to enter the high school. At this stage they would not be either an uncongenial or a retarding element there. As a matter of course, high school accommodation would under such a system have to be increased. High schools in mainland cities are common which have an attendance of a thousand and upward. It would be more economical here, as well as having other advantages, to have a single high school large enough to receive promotions from all the district schools than to establish small institutions of that class.

With the absolute necessity of very greatly increasing the school accommodation of Honolulu now confronting the Board of Education, there is an opportunity of devising a system of district schools which, it is hoped, will not be left unimproved.

The Board of Health is exhibiting wisdom in attempting to locate the proposed new insane asylum as far from the city as possible. The further from Honolulu a site is selected the less likelihood there is of being disturbed within a few years by the extension of the residence districts.

Judge Gear will probably render his decision today, turning loose upon the community another batch of criminals—unless some other court prevents it. The second Judge's solicitude for criminals seems only equalled by his interest in minor heirs to wealthy estates.

"The Recollections and Reflections" of Col. Thos. Fitch are becoming more interesting each week. Sunday's chapter was of especial interest to the people of Hawaii, dealing as it did with characters well known to them.

Sheriff Andrews seems to have received the unanimous endorsement of the Hilo Republicans in the face of the fight which a portion of the Honolulu and Hilo press made against him.

Ten days of camp experience such as Co. "F" has had does the National Guard more good than a year of the ordinary routine drills.

In its "Record of Current Events," the September number of the Review of Reviews, than which there is perhaps no magazine extant of greater weight, under the date of July 28th says: "A Home Rule Convention at Honolulu starts a movement for Hawaiian independence." This epitomizes the impression all over the United States of the bosses of the Home Rulers in these Islands, as seeking to use the privileges conferred upon the natives by the laws of Congress, under the Federal Constitution, for the purpose of maintaining a revolutionary policy. In the face of this impression among eighty millions of people, accustomed to self-government, the Home Rulers of Hawaii may find it hard to disconnect themselves from the taint of treason.

## THE NEW DESPOTISM.

The American people are getting their fill of the tyranny of labor unions run by men of foreign extraction and assuming a greater power than the law confers upon any official of the government save in time of war. Since a blackmail feature has begun to appear in labor strikes and boycotts and a treacherable feature in the attempt of certain labor organizations to demoralize the militia, the feeling that the time has come to stamp out this new form of despotism and give American individualism a chance, is growing apace among intelligent citizens. The same power that crushed the Molly Maguires and cut the claws of the Knights of Labor may be trusted to deal with the usurpation which, in the name of Americanism, is establishing a system of authority over labor and capital alike which is as foreign to American ideas as is government by a Turkish sultan.

Already the campaign is beginning with Pittsburgh as headquarters. The Post of that city says: "According to well matured plans, not only of the great railroad corporations of the country, but of the larger investors of capital in building operations, there is likely to be a general cessation of building operations during 1904, which will make that year memorable to the trades interested. The statement of one of the largest contracting concerns in the country connected with railroad construction work is the basis for the assertion that at least \$150,000,000 worth of building operations proposed for 1904 have actually been called off and plans have been recalled. It is also said by the same authority, so far as known, there will be nothing in the shape of new work undertaken the coming year, and when the present contracts are completed a period of waiting will ensue. It will be a waiting for the general labor situation to settle down, and the end of the factional wars and strikes that have almost destroyed confidence in building. The same information is that the Pennsylvania, which now has enough improvements under way and contemplated at least as much more, or \$50,000,000 during 1904, has decided to withdraw all of these plans and do nothing further with them until there is a more placid condition of the labor market."

"Information given out shows that in New York alone there is at least \$60,000,000 of new building for 1904 involved in the general plan of withdrawal. In Chicago, where the labor troubles have been continuous for months, it is said that more than \$70,000,000 of new work has been abandoned."

"In this city Henry Phipps has declared that he will not turn another stone in the city except where operations have already been started. The delay in the extensive improvements contracted by H. C. Frick is stated to be due entirely to the unstable state of the labor field and a similar condition is stated to exist with the H. W. Oliver improvements not already begun."

Hawaii has a distinct interest in this matter as we have among us a Russian walking delegate—living luxuriously at the best hotel and representing the "American" Federation of Labor—who says that his organization will stop the coming of Japanese field hands here and compel the Territorial planters either to employ white men—who refuse to do plantation work—or negroes, who would visit us with the dangerous social conditions of the South. This brings the prevailing issue to a local head and shows us the kind of provocation which is ranging American citizens on the Mainland into ranks of self-defense.

Chapter 28, section 229 of the Penal Code, may be relied upon to protect Peter High and his non-union workmen from such interference as he complains of. Among the acts which define conspiracy is this one: "To prevent another, by indirect and sinister means from exercising his trade, and to impoverish him." The penalty is severe.

The story told by young Master Cooper is somewhat too extraordinary for belief, but if it is true Supt. Cooper and his family have the sympathy of all our citizens. The same might be said if it is not true.

William Henry is as sound a choice for chairman of the Republican County Committee as could possibly be made. The campaign that he manages will be earnest, aggressive and shrewd.

Ships desert the sinking rats. The Republican party tucked away from the Boyds and Kumalae quite a while ago.

Laueka, Boyd, Kumalae and Chas. Wilcox. How's that for a Spotted Skirt ticket.

The Home Rule party is welcome to all the bootlers in the Territory.

"Turn the rascals out" is a good slogan for any honest party.

## WILL SOON HAVE REVENUE CUTTER

Acting Collector Stackable received a letter from Collector E. R. Stackable at San Francisco in yesterday's mail, stating that Assistant Secretary Armstrong has given assurances that Hawaii will have a revenue cutter before November 1st. According to the letter either the Manning or the McCulloch is to be ordered to Honolulu, to be stationed in the Islands permanently. Both cutters are now on the coast and if the Manning is sent here she will remain in the Islands until a new cutter is constructed, especially for Hawaii.

The assurance given to Collector Stackable was that the revenue cutter would reach Honolulu before he did. Mr. Stackable leaves today for New York to attend a conference of customs officials, and will return to Honolulu about November 1st, after a visit to Washington.

## GOOD RIDDANCE.

The Advertiser does not know of any thoughtful Republican who regrets the decision of J. H. Boyd, Jonah Kumalae and Charles Wilcox to follow the "spotted skirts" of Curtis Laueka into open showing of their Home Rule fellowship. An avowed enemy cannot always be caught. Furthermore the sooner a party divests itself of its disreputable membership the better for its good name and its future success.

Every Republican knows or ought to know that the connection of Boyd, Kumalae and Wilcox with his party has done it vastly more harm than good. Boyd milked the Republican Territorial committee three years ago of thousands of dollars, much of which is believed to have gone to pay Home Rule campaign expenses. At any rate the Home Rulers were so grateful to Boyd for something, that they soon after forced him into office under Governor Dole's administration. This got the Republican party into trouble at once. From his department funds began to disappear so rapidly that Boyd was indicted and his chief clerk, who is believed to have been a cat's paw merely, was convicted. Where the money went which was not traced to the clerk, Boyd has never told. These circumstances so disgusted the party that, in the late primaries, Boyd rallied a very small following, the most of it composed of Home Rulers masquerading as Republicans. Having so little political vitality, his departure from the Republican fellowship counts for nothing in loss of strength. Indeed the party gains strength by it just as a man does when he gets rid of a bit of gangrened flesh.

Kumalae fathered every boodle bill in the late Legislature and before the session was through was able to buy a grocery store. A cheap, ignorant and vicious demagogue, his presence in the party was an offence to the nostrils. As for the other seceder, Charles Wilcox, he was dismissed for cause from the employ of the Board of Health and again from the Board of Public Works. The Republican party, as one of moral ideas, has no use for such as he. Now that the whole gang are out the places they occupied ought to be fumigated.

## HONOLULU'S ROAD MENDING.

Without in any way reflecting on the good intent of the authorities, it may be justly said that street-making in Honolulu never has been and is not now a business proposition. The system in vogue does not produce durable highways and roads which are easily broken up cost in the end many times more than do those which have been properly constructed at a much greater initial outlay. Road-making in Europe and in some parts of the East has reached a stage where, with minor repairs from time to time, a smooth track may be kept indefinitely even under heavy traffic. The literature of good roads, which is easily obtainable, is full of instances in point.

In driving out Waikiki way, the "spurs, dips and angles" of the newly-built boulevard are already beginning to appear. One notices a certain irregularity under the wheels, although the roadbed is fresh and new. By the beginning of next spring this costly highway will be in need of mending and by another year, if past experience counts for anything, the top dressing will be off and jagged stones will have cropped up to spoil the rubber tires of carriages. Such is and has long been the case with the macadamized road up the Manoa hill. As for the fine carriage drive around Diamond Head, which was completed not long ago, it is being ruined by dirt-teaming to the park. For pleasure purposes the circuit of Leahi has been ruined. Is it not true that a macadamized highway which a few weeks of teaming will destroy, must have been imperfectly constructed in the first place? Possibly Marston Campbell, on his return, will have some modern ideas of road and street-making by which the Public Works bureau and the taxpayers will profit.

## Palm, Magazine and Book.

There are many families who would like to have a share in the good work carried on by the Y. M. C. A., but who are short of funds just at present to do so. The secretary is glad to help out such friends with practical suggestions. If they have enjoyed a book during the summer and think it is good enough for other men to read they can make it do more than double duty by turning it over to the Association library. Good, fresh fiction is most called for. Now that the transports are coming our way again the supply of magazines and illustrated weeklies at the Association is running low. What the Association would appreciate most just now are palms or ferns or anything green and growing which would relieve the bareness of the entrance and the assembly room.

The trustees of the B. P. Bishop Museum have expressed their regret to the Roman Catholic authorities for remarks on the late Father Damien made by the curator, Prof. W. T. Brigham, but informing them in effect that he was too useful a man in that position to dispense with his services.

It was decided, at the Executive Council meeting yesterday, to put up at auction leases on three lots of public land in Kohala applied for by Dr. Wight, at an annual rental of \$2.50 an acre for cane land five years and fifty cents an acre for pasture land ten years.

The Kauai is laid up for a few days for repairs to her rudder post.

Collector E. R. Stackable wrote to his brother, the acting collector of customs, by the Nevada's mail saying Hawaii was to be provided with a revenue cutter forthwith.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Monday's daily.)

Judge Robinson has signed a writ of possession giving plaintiff immediate possession of the property at Kawaiahae involved in the suit of Kapiolani Estate vs. W. R. Castle et al.

R. E. Nathanson, buyer for the Young Hotel, was thrown from a horse yesterday just as he was starting for a ride. He was slightly injured but hopes to be out again in a day or two.

Rev. W. M. Kincaid began the sixth year of his ministry in Central Union church yesterday. He preached on "The Ideal Church," giving his views of what he had expected to accomplish and how the results affected him. In the evening Rev. J. Zimmerman of Syracuse, New York, preached at Central Union.

The choir of the Priory serenaded Bishop Rectorick last evening on the eve of his departure to the mainland.

Ninety-six Japanese steaming passengers arrived in San Francisco, most of them destined for Honolulu, in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Halstead and family will dispose of their property and leave for Mexico about the first of November.

Law Notes of New York has an appreciative notice of Judge Estee's Fourth of July exercises in the Federal court-room here.

Next Monday the Executive Council will give a hearing on John Hind's petition for leave to shoot wild cattle on Government lands in Kohala.

A Japanese named Yama was arrested last evening and is being held for vagrancy. He is alleged to have attempted to secure possession of a Japanese girl. The girl recently came over from Japan and was compelled to marry a Japanese here, before being allowed to land. Now she objects to living with the man, and Yama was sent last night to get possession for the husband.

HIGH AND THE UNION  
Carpenters Tell  
Why They Won't  
Work.

The Carpenters' Union held a meeting last night for the discussion of Peter High and his difficulties, but it was stated after the meeting that there had been no trial of the Portuguese laborer upon charges preferred by the Union. President Thos. O'Brien stated that the carpenter referred to had asked that his name be stricken from the union rolls, and the Carpenters' Union cheerfully granted the request.

President O'Brien and other members of the union denied also the truth of some of the statements made by Mr. High. Particular objection was made to the statement that a union man had asked Mr. High for employment, but refused to work on the schedule. The carpenter in question says that Mr. High called on him twice to secure his services, but that he wouldn't go, although better wages were offered, for the simple reason that he believed it an attempt to break up the union.

"The Carpenters' Union is not antagonistic to building contractors and we get along all right with all of them but Mr. High," said President O'Brien. "We haven't got any special fight on Peter High, but if union men don't want to work with Japanese and at the hours he fixes, they are not compelled to do so. We haven't threatened Peter High and don't intend to. We simply intend to leave him severely alone."

"Union men are willing to work nine hours a day, or ten hours or all night, if necessary to finish a hurry contract, but they are entitled to extra pay for all over eight hours. Two years ago the bosses and the carpenters signed an agreement at four dollars for an eight hour day, and agreed not to hire Japanese. All of them have kept to their agreement but Peter High. He was fined fifty dollars once for a violation."

"The whole trouble is that he can't get carpenters to finish his jobs. He has been taking small jobs about town at low figures in order to beat out the union. This Kerr building contract has a specification which requires him to employ citizen labor, and the only trouble is he can't get enough men to finish the work."

"Then Peter High isn't the only man that gives his men a half holiday on Saturday. Nearly all of us have the afternoon off and work half an hour extra each day in order to do it. We work forty seven hours a week, and he works his men fifty hours."

"If Peter High wants to employ Japanese all right—let him do it, but white men don't have to work alongside of them. This Portuguese had no charges preferred against him; he resigned from the union, and Peter High's bookkeeper can show you the letter he wrote withdrawing from the union. We accepted his resignation and that is all there is to it."

J. P. Dias was granted a saloon license for Waipahu, Oahu, formerly refused, by the Executive Council yesterday, on the strength of a petition setting forth that the illicit traffic was greatly increasing.

## An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A lump appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 21, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
U. S. Bank & Co.	1,000,000	100		100
U. S. Bank & Co., Ltd.	200,000	100		
SUGAR				
S. W. A.	5,000,000	100	22 1/2	23 1/2
Haw. Agr. Lumbering Co.	1,000,000	100		22 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Kohala	2,000,000	100		23 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100		23 1/2
Honolulu	2,000,000	100		
Halei	500,000	100		
Kohala	800,000	100	20	22
Alkali Plant, Co. L'd.	2,800,000	100		12
Kipahulu	180,000	100		55
Kohala	800,000	100		142 1/2
M. B. Ryder Sug. Co. L'd	1,500,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,600,000	100	91	93
Honolulu	1,000,000	100	91	93
Oahu	800,000	100		
Ola Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	100	10	11
Ola Sugar	100,000	100		100
Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pacific	750,000	100		
Pacific	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,700,000	100	95	105
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,000,000	100	50	10
Waialua	2,000,000	100		
Waialua	250,000	100		100
STEAMSHIP CO.'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	115	110
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	10	115	
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	105
H. B. P. & C. Co.	100,000	100		101
Gen. Tel. & Tel. Co. C.	100,000	100	80	100
Mutual Tel. Co.	130,000	100	10	
H. B. P. & C. Co.	4,000,000	100		92 1/2
Hilo R. Co.	50,000	20	17	20
BONDS				
Haw. Port & P.				98
Haw. Port & P. (Fire Claims)				
Haw. P. & C. Co. 5 p. c.				100
Hon. P. & C. Co. 5 p. c.				100
Hon. P. & C. Co. 5 p. c.				100
O. B. & L. Co.				103
O. B. & L. Co.				100
Ola Plant & P. Co.				100
Waialua Agr. Co. 5 p. c.				100 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co. 5 p. c.				100
Plantation Mill Co.				10



## UNION SERVES NOTICE

### Carpenter Is Ordered to Obey or Quit.

Organized labor unions in Honolulu have pitted their influence, either directly or indirectly, against Peter High, the well known contractor and planning mill man to such an extent that men who were perfectly contented in his employ are alleged to have been coerced into withdrawing from his payroll.

At a meeting to be held tonight by one of the unions antagonistic to Mr. High, a Portuguese carpenter, who recently became a union man, will, it is said, face charges preferred by the union, the intent being to force him to leave Peter High's employ. The trial, if it can be given no other name, is the result of a rupture in the business relations of Peter High and several of his men about two months since.

At that time a Portuguese, who had become identified with the carpenter's union, and who had been employed for a brief period by Mr. High, came to his place of business and asked for work. Mr. High refused. This was in the forenoon. The non-favored unionist thereupon came upon his business premises, and also entered the new Kerr block, where Mr. High was fulfilling a contract, and took it upon himself to threaten other Portuguese workmen, claiming that if they did not quit work and join the union, that, after completing the Kerr job, Mr. High would be unable to get any more contracts, and the workmen would then be without work. In short, the self-appointed walking delegate gave out the alternative—join the union, or stand ready to lose your job.

The threat had its effect, for it scared three Portuguese workmen into quitting their jobs at noon, but not without the "walking delegate" having spent the entire forenoon arguing with them and occasionally standing on the sidewalk opposite the Kerr block and shaking his fist at the workmen.

The three Portuguese were promised that if they joined the union they would be certain of obtaining steady work. Two of them joined and neither has had steady work from the union yet, whereas, if they had remained with Mr. High, they would still be working six days in the week as before. One of them is now driving an ice-warehouse, not a union job, and the other managed to get a short job on his own account on the new Holy Ghost chapel on Punchbowl.

Recently this carpenter was re-employed by Mr. High, and again the union stepped in and interposed an objection to their union man working on Mr. High's schedule of hours. They wanted an 8-hour day or they would take the man out of his employ. It seems that Mr. High works nine hours a day, but offsets this by figuring up fifty hours per week as against 48 hours per week as arranged by the union. Mr. High brings his schedule by paying the men for six days' work, giving them half of Saturday. This deducts four hours from the total of fifty-four leaving it at fifty hours, or two hours more than the union will stand for. Practically they make their objection on twenty minutes overtime each day.

The Portuguese kept on with his work and he thereupon received a curt notice from the officers of the union compelling his attendance at a meeting of the union to be held tonight and the alternative to his complying with this order, which was added in a postscript, is the wiping of his name from the register as a union laborer, which implies a boycott on him for the future.

Another union carpenter, a white man, recently came to Mr. High asking for employment. Mr. High explained his system of working hours. The man felt that the union would not undertake to have him work on his schedule, whereupon, Mr. High offered to pay him satisfactory wages with overtime, if he would work the nine hours per day, deducting time on Saturdays. The carpenter laid the proposition before the union council, and he was notified that he could not accept it, and the carpenter's chance for earning wages at his trade fell through.

"The situation is this," says Mr. High: "The American laborer, and this includes Hawaiians and Portuguese, must recognize the force which compels contractors to work to take into consideration the fact that Japanese and Chinese contractors and workmen are cutting in on every job possible, and they work, ten, eleven or twelve hours a day if necessary and we've got to counteract these people, and their bread in the American's mouth to look at this matter in a commonsense way."

## KAMEHAMEHA PAID FOR SHIRTS WITH FAT PIGS

When Kamehameha the Great bought an ordinary shirt from a trader enroute to China in 1819, the great conqueror little thought that the incident would be handed down to posterity as a historical occurrence and placed in the archives of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Kamehameha's shirt cost him a fat pig, and was accredited by the trader in his ledger as being worth about \$2.50.

Before the Historical Society last evening Prof. W. D. Alexander read an interesting paper on "Early Trading in Hawaii—1819," in which he told of the finding in 1889 in an old storeroom in Honolulu a book containing ledger accounts of transactions in Honolulu in 1819. Prof. Alexander ascertained that the books were originally acquired by the Court of Chancery in 1844 in the settlement of the complicated affairs of French & Graham.

French came here in 1819 enroute to China arriving in the brig Niu in March. This was the year made memorable, said the speaker, by the death of Kamehameha, the succession of Liholho, and the abolition of the tabu by Kaahumanu.

The ledger accounts were interesting and among them is noted: "Tamehameha bought two shirts, paying two canoe-loads of vegetables." A week later the conqueror bought sixteen kogs of rum, valued at \$4,000, for which he paid 800 piculs of sandalwood, valued at \$10 per picul.

Liholho purchased a number of muskets, gunpowder, bullets, etc., and the boat "Keowa" valued at \$160 for which he paid 416 piculs of sandalwood and four hogs. Prof. Alexander said the purchase of the fire arms was timely as they were used with great effect in putting down an uprising eight months later.

Kalaninokou also bought a shirt and paid a hog for it. Kamehameha also purchased \$1200 worth of cloth and bought the brig Niu for \$51,750, (an exorbitant price said Prof. Alexander), paying \$44,470 in sandalwood and giving his note for the balance. There is also an account with Boki, who bought six packs of cards for which he paid \$3. The kings and chiefs ran up bills amounting to \$61,000, and paid in sandalwood, giving notes for \$24,000. Mr. Adams found the brig to be "rotten" and it had to be taken to Pearl River for repairs.

John Young purchased on March 12, 1819, a new shirt and three pounds of tobacco. Other purchasers were John Harbottle, a pilot; Thomas Meek, George Beckley and Wm. Davis.

The traders quoted at that time Chinese umbrellas at \$3 each and blue cloth at \$3 a yard.

Ed Towse read a paper entitled "Some Hawaiians Abroad," devoted to the exploits of Hawaiians who, from Vancouver's time down to the Sioux war in the 90's, have impressed their individuality in other lands. He spoke at length on Richard Henry Dana's estimate of the Hawaiians he had met on the California coast during the Spanish occupancy, and told of the natives who had joined John Jacob Astor's trading enterprises along the Columbia river, and concluded with a glowing account of the achievements of Frank Grouard, the famous chief of scouts in the United States army, who was a Polynesian by birth, and generally believed to be of Hawaiian parentage.

Dana first came in contact with Hawaiians in southern California in 1835, many of them having reached the coast in smugglers. One was a sailor

known as "Mr. Bingham," named after the elder Bingham. This man's front teeth had been knocked out. It was said, at the death of Kamehameha, and the Americans joked him by saying he had lost his teeth eating Captain Cook, an allegation which "Mr. Bingham" indignantly denied. These Hawaiians were generous to a fault, and Dana had found they were more ready to make sacrifices than his own countrymen.

The speaker then told of the many Astor vessels which came to Hawaii and carried Hawaiians to the Sound country. He connected these Hawaiians and their descendants who drifted down into Idaho, where they imposed their nationality upon the country by naming a river "Owyhee," giving the same name to a mountain. A county bearing the same peculiar name caused Mr. Towse to write to a friend in Idaho concerning its origin, and the letter was turned over to the Editor of the Silver City Nugget who answered that the first fur companies had employed Hawaiians and these had come into Idaho and named it "Owyhee" (Hawaii).

Mr. Towse enjoys a personal acquaintance with Frank Grouard and gave historical data concerning him which showed that Polynesia had reason to be proud of his record as chief of scouts, of whom General Crook, one of the greatest Indian fighters, had said he was the greatest scout the army had ever had, the best rider, the finest shot, a most courageous soldier, and above all a man of irreproachable character. Mr. Towse met him a few weeks after the Pine Ridge fight of Wounded Knee. His father was Benjamin Grouard of New England, and his mother a native of the Friendly Islands. The boy was raised in California; ran away, was a mail carrier in the Indian country, and was captured by Sitting Bull when nineteen years old and adopted by the chief. He escaped eight years later and became a scout. He saved commands of soldiers many times by his knowledge and foresight. His greatest ride was made when bearing dispatches from Gen. Crook to be forwarded to Washington, when he rode 101 miles in four hours and ten minutes, using up six horses. Mr. Towse believes that Grouard rendered invaluable service, not only to the army, but to civilization, in assisting in the opening up of the great West.

Wm. A. Bryan, of the Committee on Ancient Landmarks, reported that a large number of names of historical places to be marked have been recorded. The committee had catalogued 65 various points selected, which were thought worthy of marking. He stated that W. D. Alexander, Mr. Emerson, Prof. Brigham, Mr. Thurston, and himself were ready at all times to receive suggestions as to places of historical interest.

Dr. Emerson said the desire of the Society to preserve landmarks had averted the destruction of the famous "Bell Rock" at Kaimuki. He described it as a large flat rock weighing about three tons near Waiatale on the makai side of the road. It was feared it would be injured or broken up by the extension of the electric road and members of the committee had conferred with the Superintendent of Public Works and the railroad people with the result that it was left alone for preservation. The rock when struck with a stone gives forth a peculiar, bell-like sound.

S. M. Ballou and Dr. Camp were admitted to membership.

## CO. "F" SOLDIERS MISSED A FEAST AT WAILUKU

Company "F," of the National Guard, missed a specially prepared luau, a special train and a public reception at Wailuku through a mistake in orders. The luau was to have been given Saturday at Wailuku in honor of the crack Honolulu guard company, but Captain Johnson all unaware of the good things in waiting took his company through on the Kinau to Lahaina and missed the reception.

In spite of the lost luau the soldier boys had a good time on their ten days' camp and tramp, for a part of the time away was spent in a march to the volcano. Besides having a good time, the boys profited greatly by their outing and return with a new and better understanding of a soldier's duty and how it shall be performed. Captain Johnson and his soldier boys have only words of praise for Captain Fetter and the members of Co. "D," and for the courtesies extended both in Hilo and Lahaina. That they are a well behaved lot of boys, the testimony of Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, who was at the Volcano House at the same time as Co. "F," bears out. He was formerly chaplain in the New York National Guard, and is reported as saying that he has never seen a better behaved lot of soldier boys. The company left the Volcano House at two o'clock in the morning, but so noiselessly was this accomplished that none of the guests was aware of their departure, and Manager Blidgood started to awaken them three hours after they had departed.

The company left Honolulu on the Kinau Tuesday, September 8th, at noon, arriving in Hilo on the following afternoon. Thursday was given to preparing camp, for the boys encamped at the headquarters of Co. "D" in the Rainy City, and Friday there was company drill. In the evening a public parade was given, in which Co. "D" and the Hilo band also took part. Saturday afternoon another company drill was given in Honolulu Park, and Sunday afternoon was the exhibition drill for which almost the entire population of Hilo turned out. On Monday morning the company set out for the volcano, taking the train to Mountain View. The remaining thirteen miles on the mountain side were covered in six hours, the boys tramping in heavy marching order, loaded down with haversack, overcoat, guns, ammunition, blankets and mosquito netting. Tuesday the volcano was visited and an exhibition drill was given for the guests at the Volcano House, the soldiers covering about twelve miles in wandering about the volcano. Wednesday morning at two o'clock the boys resumed their march, and covered the thirteen

miles to Mountain View in four hours. Thursday afternoon the company arrived at Hilo and an exhibition drill was given. The same evening a band concert and luau was given by Hilo people for the visitors, and on Friday the boys took the Kinau for home, being escorted to the steamer by Co. "D."

Before the company left Honolulu arrangements had been made to stop at Lahaina, and while in Hilo another letter was received stating that permission to stop on Maui, as long as he saw fit, was received by Captain Johnson. The order stated also that a letter was enclosed telling of arrangements made with Hon. S. Kellinui for the entertainment of the company, but unfortunately the enclosure was not in the envelope. Consequently the company officers knew nothing of the change of plans, or the fact that Wailuku had arranged a luau for their entertainment. So instead of getting off at Maunaloa Bay, where there was a special train in waiting to take the company to Wailuku, the soldiers continued on to Lahaina, where the Kinau landed them at two o'clock in the morning. Only Matt McCann was in waiting, and they were given no quarters for the night, learning then for the first time of the public reception which had been missed at Wailuku. As it was impossible to make the trip to Wailuku and back in time to catch the Maui, Captain Johnson telephoned to Captain Bal of Co. "I," and the latter, getting as many men of his company together as he could, came down to Lahaina by stage. An exhibition drill was given by Co. "F" at Lahaina in the afternoon, and in the evening the Maui was boarded for Honolulu. No one knows who partook of the luau intended for Co. "F," although it is safe to say that it was not wasted. The company was given a good time in Lahaina, for which thanks are due to Arthur Hargreiden, although most of the townspeople had gone to Wailuku to partake of the luau.

The company arrived on the Maui the first thing yesterday morning, Captain Johnson and the members of the company all being exceedingly well pleased with the outing. A quonset club accompanied Co. "F," or rather was made up of its members, and furnished music during the camp, and also at the Charity Ball in Hilo. Senator Baldwin and Representative Kellinui who came down on the Maui yesterday extended an invitation to the company to visit Wailuku whenever it could be done, promising that another feast would be prepared for the occasion. Over \$200 had been raised for the purchase of edibles for the luau and a fine spread had been prepared for the boys.

## MOSQUITOES BAD ON THE WHARF

The clerks and attaches of the Inter-Island Steamship Company believe that when the wharf offices are removed to their new location at the Ewa end of the harbor, their nerves will quiet down, and their old friends, the mosquitoes, will die from lack of nourishment. Of all places along the waterfront, the Inter-Island offices have proven one of the most popular resorts for Mrs. Mosquito.

From morning until night the mosquitoes infest the little office, humming about the ears of the employees, wearing the latter out in their attempts to destroy the elusive pests. These mosquitoes are persistent to a marked degree, and life is almost unbearable in the office without a liberal burning of buhac. There seems to be an exceptionally well-developed breeding place somewhere in the vicinity.

It will be no small honor to be Alaska's first delegate, and incidentally the mileage to and from Skagway to Washington each session of Congress during the term (sometimes there are three sessions) will make the Alaskan delegate the best paid man in Congress, with the possible exception of Prince Capid of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Washington Star.

## ISLANDER DIES IN CALIFORNIA

A telegram was received last night announcing the death of Charles Smith, for over twenty-five years a resident in the State of California. The deceased is an only brother of Henry Smith, clerk of the courts, and Mrs. Caroline Clark, who both survive him. The sad event occurred yesterday in the San Francisco City and County Hospital. The physician in charge, Dr. McElroy, wrote by the last mail to Henry Smith informing him that his brother was afflicted with tuberculosis. It was only yesterday afternoon that Henry Smith made arrangements with the steamer agents to bring the sick man to Honolulu, and a ticket was mailed to the hospital, but death was more swift, and so the program for the sick man's return has fallen through.

Some of the older kamaainas will remember the deceased in his younger days when he worked as a tailor with Messrs. Fisher & Roth and later for Mr. L. B. Kerr. Deceased, who was a first class cutter, had worked with several of the prominent tailors on the coast and was given several offers to come to Honolulu and work, but he preferred to stay in a colder climate and has been away from Hawaii for more than a quarter of a century, making only one visit to his home during all that time.

Deceased, who leaves an only son now in San Francisco, to mourn his loss, was 45 years old.

## OF UNTOLD VALUE

The Information Contained in This Honolulu Citizen's Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following, but any sufferer in Honolulu who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint, pain in the back and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, or dark-colored urine, will stand in his awe-light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by this resident:

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuananu street, clerk, now a collector, writes: "My age is 69 years, and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hillier & Co's Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

"You say you take automobile rides for the sake of exercise?"  
"Certainly."  
"But where does the exercise come in?"  
"Getting out to see what the matter is."—Washington Star.

"Lakeside has two single daughters and an unmarried one."  
"Why the distinction?"  
"The married one is divorced."—August Smart Set.

## THE PARTY PURIFIED

(Continued from page 1.)

Kahaulelo of Maui, was a candidate for sheriff on that island but received only one vote. He is quitting the party because he didn't like the way W. F. Pogue has been "conducting things." As for C. W. Booth none knew what stripe of politics he had adopted until he did sign the Home Rule rolls.

"Yes, Kumale and I are out of the Republican party," said Jas. H. Boyd yesterday afternoon. "We were kicked out. I have joined the Home Rule party. I don't know whether I will be chosen candidate for supervisor or not, there are lots of men in the field already."

"I don't care to go into the whys and wherefores of quitting. It wasn't alone because I wasn't nominated. Even before I came back from the coast the Advertiser and other Republican papers were attacking me and I have been abused ever since. If the Republican papers and the Republicans don't like the Boyds they don't have to have them. So we simply joined the Home Rule party."

Boyd is reported to have made threats during the Republican convention that if he wasn't chosen there was likely to be "another Curtis Laue-ken letter."

John C. Lane has been approached by the Home Rule party with an offer of a nomination for supervisor, but he has announced his intention of remaining with the Republican party. He won't lose anything by it.

KUMALE'S HOT AIR.

Jonah Kumale, the erstwhile Republican in name and Home Rule in action, told his grievances and the reason for his defection from the Republican party, to an Advertiser man about as follows:

"Yes, I've gone over to the Home Rule party and will work hard to elect their nominees. And then, too, the Home Rule party are forcing me to run as Supervisor, and—"

"What do you mean by 'forcing'?" was asked.

"Well, there is a general desire on their part to have me run; lots of them are after me to go on the ticket, and so I've joined them. I'm not sure, however, that I can run. I'm going up to see Attorney-General Andrews about his recent opinion on this subject and get his authorities on the question."

"But I've left the Republican party for good, and—"

"Well, how are you going to explain all the harsh things you said lately about the Home Rule party, saying that if Home Rule were elected the islands would suffer?"

"I will say that the Republicans have not lived up to their party principles. The Republican party is all right, but the men in it are not. They don't keep faith, and are no good."

"Specify them, Mr. Kumale."

"Oh, I'm not mentioning any names," was the evasive reply.

"Just a blanket statement, eh?"

"Yes."

"What is the main reason you are leaving the Republican party? To get an office?"

"Well, it goes back to the time of the legislature when I was turned down for the speakership."

"You are not content with being in the ranks, but must be a leader, is that it?"

"Well, I think I deserve the right kind of treatment. And then there's other things too. This county ticket of the Republicans is an anti-Hawaiian affair. It is aimed to keep us down, and we Hawaiians won't have it. So my friends in the Home Rule party want me to run on their ticket, and I've quit being a Republican."

Kumale said also that he knew of many Republicans who would follow him.

William Olepau, the "Mark Hanna of the Fifth," overheard the remark, and retorted, "Well, we'll give you a chance for the fight of your life, but you won't win out."

## HENRY IS CHAIRMAN

County Committee Is Ready for the Campaign.

The Republican County Committee was organized at a meeting of its members held last evening in Republican headquarters on Fort Street. William Henry was elected chairman over J. C. Quinn by a vote of 13 to 6. This was the only contest of the meeting, all other officers of the committee being elected unanimously.

The meeting was presided over by A. G. M. Robertson as chairman of the convention, Ben Zablan acting as secretary.

The following were the officers elected:

William Henry, Chairman.  
J. C. Quinn, Vice Chairman.  
T. J. King, Treasurer.  
E. C. Peters, Secretary.  
Executive Committee: Samuel Johnson, Geo. W. Nawakoa, D. Douglas, C. W. Ziegler, Isaac Cockett, Andrew Cox, Horace Crabbe, E. W. Quinn and R. N. Boyd.

The secretary was instructed to request the presence of county candidates at an adjourned meeting to be held Friday evening to discuss ways and means in connection with the campaign.

The October term of the United States District Court will open on the second Monday of October. It will be important in having brought before it the first cases of peonage ever prosecuted in this Territory.

## DROWNED IN HARBOR

Body of Mate of Robert Lewers Was Found Yesterday.

The body of Charles J. Ellison, first mate on the schooner Robert Lewers, was found floating in the harbor yesterday morning, and a coroner's jury last evening found that his death was accidental.

Ellison was last seen alive, aboard the schooner about nine o'clock Saturday night. He went ashore Saturday afternoon, and about eight o'clock in the evening returned to the schooner, which is at the railway wharf, and went to his cabin. An hour or so later Captain Underwood saw him come out again and go below. That is the last that anyone saw of him. Ellison was not missed from the schooner Sunday, although late in the afternoon Captain Underwood started an inquiry as to his whereabouts, but without success. His body rose to the surface alongside the Lewers yesterday morning and was discovered by the cabin boy.

The facts given at the coroner's inquest were practically as above. The coroner's jury found "That the said Chas. J. Ellison came to his death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on or about the 19th day of September, 1903, from accidental drowning in the harbor of Honolulu."

Ellison's home was in San Francisco. He was a Norwegian, about forty years old. He was a Mason and the Masonic lodge had charge of his funeral yesterday.







appears, however, that he was able to pull himself together and marry the girl in the last chapter.—Chicago Record-Herald.





## ARRIVED.

Sunday, September 20.  
 Steamer, Maul, Bennett, from Kahului.  
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili.  
 Gasoline scho. Eclipse, from Hawaii and Maui ports.  
 Am. sch. Kona, from Honolulu, en route to Nitrate ports, (anchored out-side).

## ARRIVED.

Monday, September 21.  
 S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.  
 S. S. Dorje, Smith, from the Orient, at 10 p. m.

## DEPARTED.

Monday, September 21.  
 Steamer, Wainalea, Cooke, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer, Neeau, Pederson, for Honolulu and Kuluakua, at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer, Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer, Iwawani, Mosher, for Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 5 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
 Per steamer, W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili, Sept. 20.—C. M. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. S. Snook, W. H. Rosser, Mrs. Rosser, S. Snook, R. Yap, E. N. Yato, M. G. Johnston, A. M. Davico, Mr. Kurakami, J. L. Hjorth, J. G. Smith, H. Froelich, L. B. Maynard, A. G. Stodart, F. J. Cross and 22 deck.  
 Per steamer, Maul, from Maui ports, Sept. 20.—S. Kamitani, L. Chop, Chee, Tang Young, J. H. S. Kaleo, Mrs. W. Hoag and child, H. P. Baldwin, A. A. Brayner, W. L. Hardy, S. E. Ke-ling, Mrs. J. G. Brown, Mrs. Jauton, W. P. Miller, Dr. C. Buffett, F. H. Wardland, L. Barkhausen, Capt. S. Johnson, Lieut. Costa and 46 men.

## Departed.

Per steamer, Lehua, September 21, for Pelekunu—John H. Wilson.

## Shipping Notes

(From Monday's daily.)  
 The gasoline schooner Eclipse arrived yesterday from Hawaii and Maui ports.  
 The Maul brought with her 4000 bags sugar, 122 bags corn, 29 bags potatoes, 55 bags beans, 16 hogs, 77 pigs, sundries.  
 The American-Hawaiian company's freighter Nevada is scheduled to arrive from the coast this morning. She has two days' mail.  
 The Ventura from Australia, New Zealand and Samoa ports is due here tomorrow morning, and the Sonoma from the coast on Wednesday, en route to the Colonies.

PRATT MAY AC-  
COMPANY PRINCE

It is rumored that Mr. J. G. Pratt will accompany Prince Kalaianaloa to Washington in the capacity of advisory secretary. Mr. Pratt was the special representative at Washington during the last session of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, and aided largely in securing favorable consideration of the fire claims item.

ADMIRALTY LIBEL  
FOR HOUSE BOAT

Mary K. Almy has brought a libel in admiralty in the United States District Court against Cotton Bros. & Co., claiming \$2500 for the loss of a house boat. She states in her complaint that the house boat was the sole and separate property of herself, free from the management, control, debts and obligations of her husband.

It is alleged that the boat was wrecked on August 4, near the entrance of Kaili harbor while under lease to the libellees, who had undertaken on that day to remove the vessel from Pearl Harbor to the harbor of Honolulu. The house boat was being towed by the steam tug Kaena, having been placed between that tug and two heavily laden scows. It is alleged that the total loss of the house boat was caused directly and proximately by the carelessness and negligence of the libellees, in respect to the position they gave it in the tow, to the selection of time having regard to conditions of wind and sea and in particular to the attempt to tow too much.

A copy of the lease is appended, in which the lessees engage to keep the house boat in the waters of Pearl harbor and to pay \$2500 to the lessor in case of its total loss. A. S. Humphreys and J. J. Dunne are proctors for the libellant.

## DURABLE.

"Was his marriage a success?" "I should say it was. He has tried to secure a divorce in South Dakota, New York, Oklahoma, and England, and his marriage still holds."—Brooklyn Life.

DECISION  
DEFERRED

Judge Gear Takes  
Two More Days  
Over It.

Judge Gear yesterday morning deferred his decision on the constitutional question relative to infamous crimes until Wednesday morning. The only indictment case in which the prosecution was ready, or would be in the afternoon, was the Chilton one of harboring a stolen child, but Mr. Cathcart for the defense requested a continuance till Wednesday, which was granted.

Kam Chee, Ah Shock and Ah Lun for gambling were called and stood forth. Deputy Attorney General Peters stated that the witnesses for the prosecution could not be produced, therefore he could only ask for a nolle prosequi. Judge Gear, in granting the motion and dismissing the defendants, remarked that it was strange how six witnesses had been permitted to disappear.

**VERDICT BY DEFAULT.**  
 The jury in the case of Allen & Robinson vs. C. Klemme, before Judge Robinson, found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$531. It was a verdict by default, no answer or pleading having been filed by defendant.

**BEFORE DE BOLT.**  
 The fourth annual account of David Dayton, guardian of Annie H. K. Dowsett, a minor, was approved by Judge De Bolt. There is a balance of \$436.93 due the guardian, owing to deficiency of income from the Jas. I. Dowsett Estate, Ltd.

Judge De Bolt's trial jury will appear in court at 9:30 this morning. The first case will be that of Frank Godfrey, trustee, et al. vs. Helen Rowland, et al., to be succeeded by the following in their order: J. O. Carter, et al. trustees, vs. Lulu (w); Carlos A. Long vs. E. C. Macfarlane, et al.; John F. Colburn vs. C. S. Desky; W. F. Lowrie vs. Kalua Kalkamahale; Kapilani Estate, Ltd., vs. Manuel Gomez; and Solomon Kahawali vs. D. Kukea, et al.

**ORDERS.**  
 Judge De Bolt has made an order that the bill for foreclosure of mortgage of John M. Dowsett, trustee, vs. Grace A. Brown be taken as confessed by the defendant, no answer or other pleading to the complaint having been filed.

Judge Robinson has made an order that Charles Phillips, administrator of the estate of Henry Congdon, deceased, be granted leave to compromise the claim of George Lycurgus for \$2000 against the estate upon payment of \$300.

**PLEADINGS.**  
 An amended declaration has been filed in the ejectment case of Emma Claudina Spreckels Watson vs. Claus Spreckels, wherein plaintiff claims restitution of Honolulu property decided to her by defendant on July 14, 1893, together with damages of \$100,000 for its detention.

In the case of Chang Kim vs. Chung Hook Chong et al., defendants forming the partnership of Wong You Kee Co., confess the truth of the allegations and consent to a judgment in accordance with the facts. Defendant Fred Harrison is given ten days from September 22, in which to answer the complaint.

The foreclosure suit of Kapilani Estate, Ltd., vs. Jesse P. Makalani, has been discontinued.  
 Defendant's bill of exceptions has been filed in the damage suit of Robert M. Fuller vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co.

OFFICIAL BOTTLE  
PAPER PICKED UP

Mrs. P. Danson Kellett, Jr., on Sunday last found a bottle paper of the U. S. Hydrographic Office, enclosed in a bottle, which contained the following memorandum:  
 Name, N. McCallum.  
 Vessel, Drumcraig.  
 Date, August 7th, 1903.  
 Latitude, 19 deg. 10m. N.  
 Longitude, 154 deg. 20 m. W.

The bottle was picked up on the beach at Mokapu Point, Kaneohe, Koolau-poko, Oahu. This is in latitude 21 deg. 27m. 3.5s., and longitude 157 deg. 43m. 52.5s. How long the bottle may have been lying on the beach cannot be guessed. The location of the Drumcraig, as shown by the data, when the bottle was thrown overboard, was on a parallel of latitude that would cut the southern end of the island of Hawaii a few miles inland, and on a meridian of longitude that would run about 29 miles east of Cape Kumukahi, the extreme eastern point of Hawaii. The Drumcraig was bound from San Francisco to Sydney and arrived at her destination after a long passage.

Mr. Kellett, husband of the finder, after consulting the Survey office, filled out the blanks on the paper and mailed it to the Hydrographic Office at Washington as the printed instructions thereon direct.

THE RIGHT  
OF VOTERS

To Be Registered  
for the County  
Elections.

There was a movement on foot yesterday to institute a test registration suit in Honolulu, but the Kauai case having been appealed to the Supreme Court the intention has probably been abandoned.

W. G. Smith, Charles A. Rice and W. J. Sheldon as respondent Board of Registration for the Sixth Representative District of the Territory of Hawaii, have appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Hardy, awarding to George E. Fairchild a writ of mandamus against them. Following is Judge Hardy's opinion from which the appeal is taken:

## OPINION.

The qualifications and conditions requisite for voting at the election of Senators and Representatives, "and all other elections," in this Territory are set forth in Secs. 60, 61 and 62 of "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii."

The respondents in this case admit that the petitioner has all the necessary qualifications and fulfills all the conditions for voting at the election of county officers to be held Nov. 2, 1903, except the condition of registration in 1902. At that time he was absent from the Territory by reason of sickness of a member of his family. He is a resident of long standing, has been a voter for several years, and desires to register and vote at the coming county election. He is nominated as a candidate for the office of County Supervisor.

**ARGUMENT OF RESPONDENTS.**  
 At the hearing, the argument most insisted on by the respondents against the prayer of the petitioner for an order of Court to respondents that they convene to give him an opportunity to show that he is qualified to vote and to register, was that the Board was created by the Organic Act, by Congress, for the special purpose of registering voters for Senators and Representatives, and for no other purpose, and the power of the Territory to impose upon the Board additional duties was questioned.

It was pointed out that it was required to meet at such times between Aug. 21 and Oct. 10, 1900, and in the same way every second year thereafter, as many times as may be necessary to enable them to register all persons entitled to register, and it was thence argued that the Board was not authorized to meet for such purpose in 1903.

**CONTRARIWISE.**  
 The reply is that these boards are boards of registration for the Territory, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and their duties are to ascertain the qualifications of voters at election for Senators and Representatives and all other elections in the Territory, and the qualifications of the voters at all elections are identical.—Sec. 62, Organic Act.

At the date of the approval of that Act, there were no counties here, and no county elections, but it contained a provision for the creation and government of counties by the Legislature. Accordingly the Legislature has passed a County Act, and ordered an election of county officers to be held Nov. 2, 1903.

**ELECTION LAWS APPLICABLE.**  
 In this County Act—title of "Election"—"Application of Existing Laws," Sec. 427, it is enacted: "Save as otherwise provided herein all laws of the Territory relative to elections shall govern and be held applicable to the election of county officers provided for by this Act."

Sec. 430 provides: "All persons duly registered under the laws of the Territory relative to the election of Representatives and Senators shall be qualified to vote for county officers in the county and district in which such voters reside."

Sec. 426 is given effect in Sec. 462, which provides the manner in which such registration is made available at the polls.

Sec. 431 enacts: "No special boards of registration shall be required for the registration of voters for county officers, but such voters may register before the boards of registration provided for by the laws of the Territory relative to the election of Senators and Representatives."

**RULE ESTABLISHED.**  
 This positive enactment establishes not only a rule for future elections, when the board shall register for both County and Territorial elections; but also applies to the initiatory step, the election of 1903; and this last proposition is reaffirmed and included in Sec. 465, viz: "All of the provisions of law relative to general elections are hereby declared to be applicable to such election."

The entire Chapter, 53, of which Sec. 465 is a part, pertains to the election of Nov. 2, 1903. Sec. 462:

"All persons shown by the records to have been qualified voters at the general election in the year 1902 shall be qualified to vote at such election. The lists forwarded by the inspectors of election to the Secretary of the Territory after the election shall be forwarded by the Secretary at some time prior to the election in order that the inspectors may be provided with lists of all persons qualified to vote."

**ANOTHER CONTENTION.**  
 It was contended by the respondents that this Sec. 462 strongly implies that only those persons who were on the

voting lists of 1902 will be qualified to vote at the election of 1903. The section admits a more reasonable construction. Sec. 430 has already provided that all persons duly registered for the election of Representatives and Senators shall be qualified to vote for county officers. The persons so qualified in 1902 are not to be registered over again. The Registration Board cannot furnish the list of such voters. It is in the hands of the Secretary of the Territory, the legal custodian. See Sec. 112 Appendix L, 1897. It is therefore necessary that he should seasonably send it to the inspectors of election that they may be informed officially who this large class of voters are.

## NOT EXCLUSIVE.

So construed the Sec. 462 does not exclude or affect the list of newly registered voters to be furnished by the board; those, who being otherwise legally qualified to vote in 1902, failed through absence, sickness or accident to register that year; and those who have come of age (21 years); those who have filled the required term of residence in the Territory or the District; those who may have acquired the prescribed use of the English language—in a word, those who have gained the necessary qualifications of voters since the election of 1902.

## RIGHT OF VOTERS.

Neither by the terms of Sec. 462 nor by necessary implication are the persons just described deprived of the right to vote. It is only necessary to be registered and their right is complete. If they fulfill all the other requirements for voting, of the Organic law, "they may register before the boards of registration provided by the laws of the Territory relative to the election of Senators and Representatives."

That the construction contended for by respondents, when put into express terms, was not favored by Congress may be seen in Sec. 50 Appendix L, 1897. The last clause, making the official voting list at a general election the only authority for voting at a special election, was repealed.

## THIS A GENERAL ELECTION.

Respondents also argued that this coming election is a special election, and therefore Sec. 32 Appendix L, 1897 applies. The County Act itself defines its special election. Chap. 76, Sec. 437, defines a special election as one where a failure occurs through a tie vote. Sec. 438 makes a difference between a general election and a special in that the proclamation for the former must be sixty days and for the latter forty days previous to the election. Chap. 83, pertaining particularly to the election of 1903, treats it in a number of its sections as a general election.

It is held that the election of 1903 is in the nature of a general election.

**RIGHT OF PETITIONER.**  
 Whoever is possessed of all the necessary qualifications for voting at elections in this Territory, except in the matter of registration, is entitled to register as a voter.

That the petitioner is so qualified is not denied. He therefore has a right to register in order that he may exercise his right to vote.

If the right to register be his, he may require of the Board constituted for the purpose of ascertaining and certifying such right an opportunity to prove his qualification as a voter and to have his name entered on the Register of Voters.

Judgment for petitioner. Let a writ of mandamus issue accordingly.

JAPANESE WHO AID  
THEIR COUNTRYMEN

The semi-annual meeting of the Japanese Benevolent Society was held last evening in the Japanese Primary school on Nuanu street, and the reports from all the officers were submitted for the past six months, ending August 31, 1903.

An abstract of the various reports of the Society is as follows:  
 Total receipts, including the balance of \$909.78, brought forward from February 28, 1903, \$3305.63. Total disbursements, \$2800.15, leaving a balance of \$505.48.

Total number of persons aided is forty-two, of whom twenty-seven were received and cared for at the Charity Hospital. The average number of days each patient remained in the hospital being seventy-six days. Also four outpatients for seventy-four days each in average.

Passage to Japan was given to four, and funeral expenses paid for seven. Two hundred and twenty-eight pay patients were also received at a moderate rate in the hospital.

The number of deaths was twenty-three in a total of 253 patients, giving a percentage of nine per cent. There have been sixty-two major and many minor operations and four post-mortem examinations.

The following list of subscribers were presented: Messrs. Hackford & Co., agents for the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Companies; \$2196; Dr. I. Mori, \$100.

## Louis Touissant Hurt.

While Louis Touissant of the Metropolitan Meat Company was directing the loading of hides into one of the company's wagons on the Inter-Island wharf at 7:30 a. m. yesterday, the two horses attached to the wagon, suddenly bolted. Touissant endeavored to check them, but unfortunately stumbled. The rear wheel of the wagon passed over his right hip, but oddly enough no bones were broken. Touissant was immediately conveyed to the Queen's Hospital, and investigation showed that he had been severely bruised.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, September 19th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the lease of the following lands, viz:

Kawainui, situate in Onomea, Hilo, Hawaii; 162 acres of Agricultural.

Term: Five years.

Upset rental, \$480.00 per annum.

Kawainui Forest land, situate as aforesaid; 322 acres Forest land.

Term: 21 years, under forest conditions.

Upset rental, \$50.00 per annum.

For further particulars as to conditions of lease, plan, etc., apply to Public Lands Office.

E. S. BOYD,  
 Commissioner of Public Lands,  
 Public Lands Office, August 13th, 1903.

The sale of the lease of the above land is hereby postponed to September 26th, 1903, to take place at the same place and hour.

EDWARD S. BOYD,  
 Commissioner of Public Lands,  
 Public Lands Office, September 16th, 1903. 6557

## CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Every Candidate for a County office in the Counties of East Hawaii, West Hawaii, Maui and Kauai must file his nomination paper at the office of the Secretary of the Territory, in Honolulu, not later than five o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 13th, 1903, accompanied by a deposit of Twenty-five Dollars.

Nomination papers must be signed by not less than twenty-five (25) duly qualified electors of the County for which such election is to be held.

G. R. CARTER,  
 Secretary of the Territory.

C. R. BUCKLAND,  
 Electoral Registrar,  
 Honolulu, Sept. 12, 1903. 2521

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re Dissolution of the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before the 28th day of September and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOKAI,  
 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,  
 Honolulu, July 11th, 1903.  
 2504 to Sept. 25th.

## FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated April 29th, 1901, made by J. M. Monsarrat of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagor, and Annie S. Parke, of said Honolulu, as mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 221, on pages 329, 330 and 331, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, 847 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, aforesaid, on Saturday, the 2nd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Kalaiala, District of Napaoli, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, aforesaid, containing in all an area of 16.95-100 acres, and more particularly described in H. E. P. (Grant) No. 2170, H. P. (Grant) No. 2418, and R. P. (Grant) No. 1954 and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagor by Kaolihio (w) and Kealoha (k), her husband, by deed of date of said mortgage. Together with all the improvements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ANNIE S. PARKE,  
 Mortgagee.

By her attorney in fact,  
 W. C. PARKE.  
 Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.  
 For further particulars apply to W. C. Parke, 209 Judd Building.  
 Dated Honolulu, August 31st, 1903.  
 2517—ST

## A. W. ANDERSON AND WIFE.

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 31st day of October, 1900, made by Augustus W. Anderson and Hannah Anderson, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Henry Waterhouse Company, and recorded in Liber 215 on page 229, et seq., which said mortgage was duly assigned to Charles Notley, Sr., by document dated January 30th, 1901, of record in Liber 215 on page 479, A. Lidgate and Cecil Brown, Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of said Charles Notley, Sr., deceased, intend to foreclose said mortgage for the breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and

hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is: That certain lot of land at Kulaokahua, Makiki, Honolulu, bounded and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the makai side of Lunallilo street, six hundred feet North 68° 48' West from the westerly corner of Lunallilo and Keeaumoku streets, the same being the Northerly corner of Lot 11, and running thence by true Meridian, as follows:  
 1. S. 21° 12' W. 90 feet along Lot 10;  
 2. N. 68° 48' W. 33 3-10 feet; thence along Lot 31, thence

3. N. 21° 12' E. 90 feet along the remaining one-third of Lot 11 to the makai line of Lunallilo street; thence

4. S. 68° 48' E. 33 3-10 feet along said makai line of Lunallilo street to the point of beginning, creating an area of 8000 square feet, more or less; the said lot above described being a portion of Lot 11, Block A, Gear, Lansing & Co. Baseball Tract.

Terms: Cash U. S. Gold Coin.

Deeds: At the expense of purchaser. Dated Honolulu, August 15th, 1903.

A. LIDGATE,  
 CECIL BROWN,  
 Executors and Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Charles Notley, Sr., deceased.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday Sept. 26th, at same hour and place.

2513—T

## CHAS. E. MOORE AND WIFE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 3rd day of April, 1901, made by Chas. E. Moore and Mary T. Moore, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, and of record in Liber 221 on page 180, et seq., the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

Lot No. 11, Block A—Beginning at a point on the makai side of Lunallilo street, 600 feet northwest of the west corner of Keeaumoku and Lunallilo streets and run by true Meridian:  
 S. 21° 12' W. 90 feet along Lot 10, Block A; thence  
 N. 68° 48' W. 50 feet along Lot 31, Block A; thence  
 N. 21° 12' E. 90 feet along Lot 12, Block A; thence

S. 68° 48' E. 50 feet along Lunallilo street to initial point. Area 4500 square feet, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to the said mortgagor, Chas. E. Moore, by deed dated April 3rd, 1901.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds: At the expense of purchaser. Dated Honolulu, August 15th, 1903.

CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday Sept. 26th, at same hour and place.

2513—T

FARMERS INSTITUTE  
TO MEET OCT. 24

President Jared G. Smith has called a meeting of the Farmers' Institute, to be held at Wailua, Oahu, on Saturday evening, Oct. 24, 1903.

Mr. B. O. Clark will present a paper on "The Possibility of the Development of the Fruit Industry in Hawaii," to be of the Fruit Industry in Hawaii," to be followed by a discussion in which Mr. J. E. Higgins and others will participate. Dr. E. C. Shorey, chemist of the U. S. Experiment Station, will give a paper on "Recent Work in Agricultural Chemistry." Mr. J. T. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Works, will lead the discussion on this paper. D. L. Van Dine will give an illustrated talk on "Insects Injurious and Beneficial to the Farmer."

Members of the Institute, desiring to attend this meeting, should consult with the secretary at once, providing they have not already made arrangements for transportation and entertainment.

Very sincerely,  
 D. L. VAN DINE,  
 Secretary Farmers' Institute.

FARMERS ARE  
THE BEST CITIZENS

Editor Advertiser: Among the writings of that illustrious American, Thomas Jefferson, I find the following paragraph. Confirming as it does our editorial in Sunday's paper, I enclose it for your perusal, in case you have not seen it:

"Cultivators of the earth make the best citizens. They are the most virtuous, the most virtuous and the most independent. They are tied to their country, and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds. As long therefore as they can find